The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXVIII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1895. NO. 7

THE STORM KING !

A TRULY WESTERN BLIZZARD STRIKES US.

A Storm that Set all Others in the Shade. Business, Travel, Trains, Protracted Meetings and Sunday Services Stopped and Courts Shut Down.

The boss blizzard of fifty years set in on last Thursday evening, 7, about 5 o'clock, and kept up its fearful concert until Saturday morning, when it broke off in violence, tho the storm raged fiercely all day Saturday.

It didn't only storm, but it howled, growled, moaned, and whistled, at a velocity of 60 miles an hour. The freshly fallen snow of about 6 inches of Thursday night, was driven hither and thither during the continuance of the storm filling the air at the behest of the blizzard which seemed to enjoy this display of its powers, and on Friday so intense was the storm that few men ventured out and no driving was done. The air was a wild sea of drifting snow and the cold intense.

The snow was driven thro the finest srevices of buildings; neither doors, windows, nor roofs, were tight enough to keep the snow dust from entering and lodging in sheets and streaks indoors.

Snow drifts were built up at the rate of a foot a minute and torn out again in half the time to begin anew. The snowbanks were as compact as hills of sand from the force of the storm. The entire county was snowbound, no roads whatever were passable for trains or private conveyances. Everybody kept indoors and looked out in amazement. Business was at a standstill and waiting for the storm to tire of its pranks. Saturday morning towards noon, the storm began to abate and a clear sky opened out.

From 5 o'clock Thursday evening to 5 o'clock Saturday morning, 36 hours, the storm raged without a minute's let up.

Notice of the coming of a storm was given on the day previous, Wednesday, and it got here and to all other points on time. Thermometers Friday morning before day registered 15 and 20 degrees below zero.

Everybody was glad when it blew itself out.

The storm continued with more moderation all day Saturday, but Saturday evening before dark it started in again with all its fury and continued the greater part of the night.

Sunday forenoon a brisk wind kept up which subsided to a calm for the rest of Sabbath. Monday opened quiet with a sky indicating more snow.

Sunday noon the section bosses along the line of the railroad, in obedience to orders, began the work of cutting thro the drifts and clearing tracks. On the drift along the pic-nic ground 21 shovelers set to work Sunday noon and by evening had got about halfway thro, and the shovel brigade was on the line all day Monday. In some places the drifts were 10 and 12 feet in depth, and extended hundreds of rods.

As a result of the storm about a dozen protracted meetings going on in churches in different parts of the county closed on Thursday evening on account of the blizzard.

In the country churches no services were had on Sunday, the roads being blocked against ministers and all others.

So intense and penetrating was the cold that court was obliged to adjourn several times last week to prevent justice from being frozen to its seat, as the steam-heat was no match for the blizzard.

The Commissioner's were obliged to have stoves put in all the offices in the court-house to help the steam radiators keep the rooms comfortable and prevent the oil on the journals of the machine of the county government from congealing.

We hear of dwellings that are closed up with snow drifts up to the second story windows.

We have learned of no deaths from freezing in this county; fortunately nothing more serious than frosted noses, ears and toes. People wisely did not venture to go from home, and such as were away and got caught prudently stopped their journey to bide their time; a few weathered the storm but struggled thro to find they had made narrow escapes from freezing to death.

From Thursday evening to Tuesday there were no trains between Lewisburg and Bellefonte.

This fearful blizzard swept in on us from the north-west, a sample of the kind of storms that are bred in distant Dakota and farther north. Glad we'd be if those blizzards were kept up there—we want no more of them.

The pike from Bellefonte to Centre Hall was blocked against driving from Friday to Monday forenoon. From here to Millheim, Madisonburg and Boalsburg, the roads were blocked to Tuesday, and many of the by-roads are still snowbound and likely to remain so for some time.

The pike from Coburn to Brushvalley was closed by drifts and no efforts made to open it until Tuesday.

The pike from Old Fort to Millheim was closed up and only on Tuesday was it opened in part.

The two tunnels, Paddy Mountain and Beaver Dam, we were told, were chuck full of snow.

The first train over our road since last Thursday evening, came along on Tuesday evening, and all were glad to hear the whistle and puffing of the iron horse again.

The train on the Buffalo Run road on its way to Bellefonte from the College got stuck on Friday and was unable to go forward or backward and was soon snowed under. A rescuing train while endeavoring to help it out also got fast and helpless in the drift and a second train was sent on to help out the rescuing train. The people in the passenger train were taken off and kindly taken care of in near-by farmhouses.

The new road from Bellefonte thro Nittany valley was closed by big drifts on almost every mile of its track, and no trains went over it for 4 or 5 days.

First train from Lewisburg, since Thursday evening, 7, reached Centre Hall Wednesday morning.

It might be supposed that the great storm which swept over the country Thursday morning and Friday night came straight from the North Pole. But it did not. Father Winter, instead of attacking direct from his own regions of perpetual snow, sneaked around to the south and came sweeping along the coast. He came through the Carolinas, as the devil went through Athlone, in standing leaps. By the time he got to Philadelphia he had all the impetus of his run of hundreds of miles, and he rushed upon them at a pace of sixty miles an hour. That is what the wind registered at one time, although it afterward dropped to 38.

Officially considered, the storm was a circular specimen of its kind. After leaving the South Carolina coast on Thursday morning, it increased phenomenally in magnitude and force, its power equaling that of a huricane. The centre passed north-eastward over Philadelphia at 2 a. m., when the velocity of the wind reached 60 miles an hour. At 8 a. m. the centre was on the coasts of northern Massachusetts and Maine, where the barometer read 28.70, about as low as it ever gets in this country.

Frozen to Death.

At Falls Church, Va., 12 miles from Washington, in digging thro a snow bank, some farmers came to the frozen body of a man named Phillips, in an upright position and in an attitude as if struggling to make headway against the storm.

While cutting wood to keep her children from freezing, Mary Cuff froze to death in Botecourt county, Va.

In one of the western counties of our state a husband left his home to get provisions for his suffering wife and children; he was caught in the storm and frozen to death. A few days later his wife and two children were found in their home dead from cold and hunger.

News Condensed.

Representative Womelsdorf has offered a bill in the house to prevent the killing of pheasants and quail in this state until the year 1905, a period of ten years.

Up in Tyrone they had the blizzard and the measles to boot.

Nearly all railroads have got shoveled out of their storm troubles and now trains are running on time again.

Up near Williamsport a man driving two horses got stuck in a snow drift, and by the time he got the one animal unhitched and out of the drift the other horse was frozen to death.

* * *

A Des Moines woman who has been troubled with frequent colds, concluded to try an old remedy in a new way, and accordingly took a tablespoonful (four times the usual dose) of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy just before going to bed. The next morning she found that her cold had almost entirely disappeared. During the day she took a few doses of the remedy (one teaspoonful at a time) and at night again took a tablespoonful before going to bed, and on the following morning awoke free from all symptoms of the cold. Since then she has, on several occasions, used this remedy in like manner, with the same good results, and is much elated over her discovery of so quick a way of curing a cold. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville

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—Lewins, Bellefonte, has the finest selection of Winter Suits in this part of the state. They go at prices that are a sacrifice. All styles and grades and at such figures that defy competition, and that is the why of his immense trade in clothing.

## BELOW ZERO DOWN SOUTH.

Great Loss of Fruit Trees, Vegetables and Oats.

NASHVILLE, TENN, FEB. 8.

It is the coldest here, with one exception, in 26 years, the thermometer averaging 6 degrees below zero. At Memphis it is 2 2-10 degrees below zero, the coldest since January 9, 1886. At Chattanooga, 3 below zero, the lowest since 1886. Howling northwest wind. At Lexington, Ky., the thermometer at the State College weather observatory registered 14 below zero at 6 this morning, the lowest since 1872.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. FEB 8.

Palm Beach, on Lake Worth, was the warmest point on the mainland of the whole United States this morning, the mercury showing 35 degrees above zero. On top of the freezing temperature last night. Tampa reports snow falling at daybreak, and at 9 o'clock the snow storm was increasing. This is unprecedented in that Florida latitude. The mercury fell to 14 above zero in Jacksonville. The coldest points in the state were 18 at Titusville, 22 at Tampa, 28 at Jupiter. At Key West and Palm Beach the mercury dropped from 54 to 35. These were the only points in the state above freezing. Oranges and other fruit trees are probably all killed outright, except the oldest and toughest of them, for they were naked, budding and full of sap, and therefore particularly susceptible to cold. The loss will reach millions of dollars. All early vegetables are ruined, and 100,000 boxes of strawberries, which would have been had, are now beyond hope.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The thermometers registered 12 degrees this morning, the lowest on record for February. Everything in the way of vegetables is destroyed.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. FEB. 8

Today is the coldest here since 1886, and 17 degrees was registered, which comes near touching the very lowest record ever made here.

Above and Below Zero.

Records of the thermometer last Friday throughout the country are reported as follows:

At Chicago, 14 below.
At Wilmington, N. C., 8 above.
At Savannah, Ga., 4 above.
At Marshalltown, Iowa, 29 below.
At Pana, Ill., 26 below.
At Ottumwa, Iowa, 24 below.
At Des Moines, Iowa, 15 below.
At Keokuk, Iowa, 8 below.
At Springfield, Ill., 14 below.
At Richmond, Va., 2 below.
At Terre Haute, Ind., 19 below.
At Nashvile, Tenn., 6 below.
At Lexington, Ky., 14 below.
At Roanoke, Va., 10 below.
At Columbia, S. C., 8 above.
At Houtzdale, Pa., 26 below.

The Storm News in a Nutshell.

To boil down the news of the tremendous storm into little space, it amounts to about this:

The whole country was frozen and snowbound. All railroads, highways were snowbound and rivers and bays frozen. Business was stopped everywhere, in all cities, towns and country districts; courts and schools were obliged to close on account of the intense cold; we have accounts already of over a dozen lives lost by freezing, and we fear the most have not yet been heard from. Some sections were even worse snowbound than Centre county.

In some parts there were 18 inches of snow while here we had only 6 to 8 inches. Thermometers registered from 2 to 30 below zero.

North, south, east, west and centre, all fared alike.

New County Fever.

The new county fever seems to be spreading in all directions. With Quay county pretty well assured and Moony county certain to surround Carbondale in course of time another scheme is suggested of making a new county out of parts of Centre, Clearfield and Blair, with Philipsburg as the county seat. This notion originated in Philipsburg, of course. We believe there would be an overwhelming protest from every part of the state against any proposition to dismember Centre county. It is the home of Governors, and sooner or later it will undoubtedly be found convenient to remove the capital of Pennsylvania to that county. When that time comes all the present room will be needed for the people to rejoice in, and Philipsburg itself will want to be in along with the rest. If that town should go fooling around much just as likely as not it may land in some county from which no Governor was ever elected, and that wouldn't be much to be proud of. While we can look with approbation upon the Quay county and Mooney county movements we hope this latest new county project is only a joke.—Philadelphia *Press*.

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—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $1.50.

CAPITOL GOSSIP

AN AMENDMENT TO THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Chairman Wilson of the House Ways and Means Committee Working to Get the Bill Before the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

Senator Hill stated the financial situation in a nutshell when he said of the President's last special message: "It unloads the responsibility on Congress." President Cleveland after weeks of negotiation could do no better than to get an offer of gold to be paid for in thirty-year 4 per cent coin bonds, at a price which makes the bonds carry interest at the rate of 3 and 3-4 per cent, although the same men expressed a willingness to furnish gold for an unlimited amount of 3 per cent gold bonds. The President had this offer more than a week ago, but he held it in abeyance until the House defeated the bill providing for 3 per cent gold bonds. Then he accepted the offer to the amount of 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold coin, which will require the issuing of within a fraction of 562,400,000 in bonds, with a proviso that the gold should be paid for at the same price with 3 per cent gold bonds, if Congress would within ten days authorize their issue. The President then in a special message laid the facts before Congress, laying particular stress upon the $16,000,000 which represents the difference in the interest that would have to be paid on 3 per cent gold bonds and that which will have to be paid on the 3 and 3-4 per cent coin bonds, and leaving it for Congress to decide which it shall be.

Chairman Wilson, of the House Ways and Means committee, who is in charge of the bill providing for the issue of 3 per cent gold bonds, is working with his usual energy to get the bill before the House although he knows as well as any man that it will not have one chance out of a possible hundred to pass the House, even if favorably reported from the committee, but he fully agrees with the President in desiring to put the House on record on this matter of saving $16,000,000. He holds with the President that the question of whether a man favors or opposes bonds does not enter into the question now. That has been settled and the bonds are to be issued under a law for which this Congress is not responsible. The only question at issue, according to the President's opinion, is whether $16,000,000 shall be saved or not. The silver men claim that the authorization of a gold bond by Congress will be equivalent to an official endorsement of the single gold standard, and that claim is what will prevent many Democrats voting for the bill, if it gets before the House.

Whether Congress acts or refuses to act it is generally believed that the present bond issue will have the effect of greatly lessening the probability of an extra session of Congress. The President and Secretary Carlisle believe that getting the gold for these bonds from abroad will be highly beneficial to the Treasury and that no further bond issues will be necessary, unless there shall be some unexpected turn of affairs.

The Senate adopted the amendment to the consular and diplomatic bill appropriating $500,000 to start the work of laying a cable to Hawaii and authorizing the President to contract for the entire work. With the exception of Senators Butler, Call, Gorman, Hill and Morgan all of the Democrats present voted against the amendment.

Senator Gorman's inquiry as to what authority the Senate had for going into a state and investigating the election of a governor and a legislature was prompted by Senator Call's resolution for an investigation of the part that the Louisiana and Honduras Lottery Co. played in the last Florida state election, but it is equally applicable to other resolutions proposing investigations of state elections. And Senator Gorman's statement that the people of Maryland had a way, when crookedness existed or was expected, of righting the matter for themselves without appealing to Congress, was suggestive. It is not at all probable that any resolution providing for the investigation of a state election by a Senate committee will be adopted, and it is a matter for regret that any Democrat should vote for such a resolution under any circumstances. The Democratic party has always maintained that state authority was supreme in state elections, and the party has invariably suffered when attempts have been made to abandon principles as old as the party itself. It was the old undying principles which kept the party alive through years of defeat, and it is upon them that the party must depend for future success.

Senator Vilas succeeded in getting an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, authorizing the President to appoint a commission to confer with a like body representing Great Britain and Canada as to the feasibility of a series of canals between the great lakes and the Atlantic ocean with a depth sufficient to accommodate ocean going vessels.

PRICE SET UPON VOTERS.

Disgraceful Developments in the Indiana Judicial Contest.

More sensational developments came out last week in the Blair-White judicial election contest. Five witnesses testified to having received money, from $2 to $5, from White. Albert Clawson found a box in White's back yard. Lawyer Keener, who is one of White's counsel, told Clawson where to look for it. The box contained about three gallons of liquor in bottles. Clawson took the box and said he was electioneering for White. James Campbell, of West Wheatfield, said he came to see White a week or two before the election, and that White gave him $2. Campbell was to correspond with White and was not to go to the election. Campbell is a Democrat, and he did not go to the election.

United States Internal Revenue Income Tax.

Taxes on Incomes received from January 1st, 1894, to December 31st, 1894 inclusive, under the provisions of the act of congress in effect August 28, 1894, there shall be assessed, collected and paid upon the gains, profits and incomes, received from all sources in the calendar year ending December 31 1894, by every citizen of the United States, whether resident at home or abroad, and from every person residing in the United States, a tax of two per centum on the amount so received over and above $4,000. There shall also be assessed, collected and paid a tax of two per centum on all the net profits or incomes, for the said calendar year, above actual operating and business expenses, of all corporations, associations, &c., doing business for profit in the United States.

Returns to be made to collectors on or before the first day of March 1895 Penalty of 50 per cent added for returns made after the first day of March 1895. Blanks for making said returns can be obtained of John F. Brosius, deputy collector at No. 211 Water street, Lock Haven, Pa., by mail or otherwise, or by addressing Grant Herring, Collector of Internal Revenue, Scranton, Pa.

Senator Mighty Patriotic.

Our Senator, Mr. McQuown, is brim full of patriotism. A few days ago an effort was made in the Senate by Mr. McQuown to amend the bill providing for the floating of United States flags on public school buildings, so as to require the flags to be made of American wool, grown by an American workman. It was opposed by Mr. Landis, who made a fifteen minute patriotic speech. Several attempts were made by Senators Green, Hackenberg, and Hoines to amend, but objection was made by Mr. Landis, though Mr. Hackenburg pointed out that under the wording of the bill it would be impossible to fly the flag on school buildings, as intended, for the reason that the bill requires the wool to be "grown by an American workman." An effort was made to amend this by making it read "grown on American soil," but Mr. Landis again objected, whereupon Mr. Hackenburg suggested the appropriateness of making it "grown on American sheep." After a long discussion the bill was passed.

* * *

O. W. O. Hardman, Sheriff of Taylor Co., W. Va., appreciates a good thing and does not hesitate to say so. He was almost prostrated with a cold when he procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says: "It gave me prompt relief. I find it to be an invaluable remedy for coughs and colds." For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Will be Offered at a Bargain.

On account of ill health I will offer my entire stock of boots and shoes at private sale, at a bargain and on reasonable terms; any one desiring to purchase the same can get full particulars at my store on Main street, Millheim.

jan31-4t J. A. MILLER.

Monument to Curtin.

A bill was introduced into the legislature authorizing the setting apart of a plot of ground in capitol park, on which the sixteeners' association can erect a monument to the memory of Hon. A. G. Curtin.

We Kept Up to Time.

The blizzard and general shut up all over made it difficult for us to obtain news, local or general, but we flatter ourselves upon having made this issue of the REPORTER quite interesting, in spite of drifts, bliz and blockades.

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—We are selling overcoats fit for a king at prices that cause our competitors excruciating pain. Get one while they last.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

Forty-Nine Applications Applied for thus Far.

Thus far there have been forty-nine applications for license filed with the Prothonotary, divided up as follows: 33 tavern, 3 restaurant, 8 wholesale, 2 wholesale beer, 2 wholesale liquor and 1 brewer's license.

The list includes the following:

TAVERN LICENSE.

Tattersaul Ingram,	Philipsburg.
Richard Miller,	"
Dorsey P. Meyers,	"
Tempest Slinger,	"
James Passmore,	"
Wm. Parker,	"
Richard Bowes,	"
John B. Swoope,	"
John A. Erb,	"
Geo. E. Leister,	"
John M. Neubauer,	Bellefonte.
Henry Yeager,	"
Gottleib Haag,	"
W. L. Daggett,	"
A. S. & C. M. Garman,	"
Jas. S. Reish,	Potters Mills.
W. S. Musser,	Millheim
Willis Weaver,	"
R. O. Braucht,	Coburn
D. L. Bartges,	Centre Hall
W. S. Hull,	Rush Twp
D. H. Rhule,	Spring Mills
Edwin Rhule,	Old Fort
John G. Uzzle,	Snow Shoe
Michael McCabe,	"
Lawrence Redding,	"
Alois Kohlbecker,	Central City
Reuben G. Askey,	Rush Twp
Jacob L. DeHaas,	Howard
Geo. B. Uzzle,	Clarence
Jacob Sancroft,	Rush Twp
Jas. A. Decker,	Pine Grove Mills
Jesse Long,	Penns Cave

RESTAURANT.

John Delige,	Philipsburg
Thos. Pilkington,	"
E. G. Henderson, 2nd Ward	Phils'bg

WHOLESALE.

Jno. C. Mulfinger,	Pleasant Gap.
J. C. Hicklen,	Philipsburg
Jas. Lehman,	"
Geo. E. Chandler,	"
Geo. Dein,	"
John Anderson,	Bellefonte
N. W. Eby,	Woodward
W. R. Haynes,	Snow Shoe

WHOLESALE BEER.

Geo. E. Lamb,	Philipsburg
Samuel Rodgers,	"

WHOLESALE LIQUOR.

Wm. Riley,	Philipsburg
A. Baum,	Bellefonte

Rob't L. Haas, wholesale brewer, Roopsburg.

* * *

THE present state legislature is running wild in the direction of raising salaries and creating new offices. If all the bills now on the carpet in this direction become laws, then the money will fly.

One bill proposes to raise the pay of members from $1500 to $2500. Another bill proposes a clerk to each committee, with a salary of $1200 for each clerk. Another bill creates a new department with a horde of officials and salaries running from $3,500 down to $1000. And a score of other schemes to provide fat places for party heelers at the public expense.

People demand the lopping off of offices instead of creating a hundred new ones; they demand the cutting down of extravagant salaries instead of making them still higher. If other people are required by the stringency of the times to get along on less incomes why can't the office holders get along with less pay instead of increasing it?

But this is the line the Republicans are starting out on to do business under their big majorities.

We have not yet seen that the Centre county representatives, Womelsdorf and Curtin, have the rainbow of economy resting upon them.

* * *

Mrs. Emily Thorne, who resides at Toledo, Washington, says she has never been able to procure any medicine for rheumatism that relieves the pain so quickly and effectually as Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and that she has also used it for lame back wtih great success. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

Death of Henry Hoy.

On Friday, January 25, 1895, Henry Hoy, Mammoth Springs, Arkansas, died at his home, age 66 years. He was the only brother of Hezekiah Hoy, of Benner township.

A few days ago a 7-year old son of Wm. M'Dowell, of Marion tp., in cutting fodder, accidentally cut off his left thumb.

Wednesday, February 20, the new grange hall at Fiedler will be dedicated.

All will remember the big blizzard of 1895.

Landlord Brandon, formerly of Bellefonte, has leased a hotel in Carlisle.

* * *

—Lewins, Bellefonte, guarantees every article sold by him, and you get full returns every time.

THE NEWS.

The execution of Jacob K. Cumberland for the murder of James Roberts and son, of Shelby county, took place at Fort Madison, Iowa.——A stay of execution was granted in the case of the train robber Rogers, who was to have been hung at Phoenix, Arizona, the first under the new law making train robbery a death offense.——Jabez Wiggins, colored, was hanged at Augusta, Ga., for murder.——John L. Lathrop auditor of the C. B. & Q. Railroad Company, died at Chicago, aged seventy-five.——Prof. J. W. Harris, of Xenia, O., died suddenly of heart disease at Crab Orchard, Ky.——Fire nearly destroyed the Home for Friendless Women at Cleveland. The inmates were saved.——A Catholic priest named Gibrowski was threatened with personal violence in Chicago by some of the members of his church. He was compelled to leave the parish house.——John Trumbull the first maker of silk goods in the United States, died in Wisconsin, aged seventy nine.——Eleven persons narrowly escaped death by fire in the Hotel Royal, Chicago.——Fire in Philadelphia caused a loss of fifty thousand dollars.

Henry Figdore, employed by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Works at York, was seriously burned.——William Lake, who killed his sweetheart, Emma Hunt, at Albion, N. Y. was indicted for murder in the first degree.——Captain Bogardus, the famous wing shot, who had been reported dead, is alive and well at his home, in Lincoln, Ill.——The annual meeting of the National Starch Company, or trust, was held in Covington, Ky.——Harry Hayward laughed outright at Blixt during the latter's cross-examination in the Minneapolis court, and the murderer, enraged at the taunting manner of Hayward, turned on him fiercely.——Judge Goff, of the United States Court at Richmond, appointed F. J. Kimball and Henry Fink as receivers of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company.——A furnace in a public school at Elryia, O., exploded during the noon recess, blowing one wall out of the builing, but injuring no one.——Laura U. Wickes, the wife of the vice-president of the Pullman Palace Car Company, in her bill of divorce in the Chicago courts, charges that her husband kicked her out of bed.——John Krewson and S. E. Lusha, counterfeiters, convicted last week in the federal court in Keokuk, Ia., have been sentenced to five years and eight years, respectively, in the penitentiary by Judge Woolson. A dozen bootleggers were also sentenced.——Three masked robbers blew up the safe in the postoffice at Mattecewan, and got away with several hundred dollars, after shooting a police officer.

A. L. Bowers was burned to death in a room in the rear of his cigar-store in Denver.——The reported finding of the hall of the Chicora appears to be a canard.——While William Burholder, a Pennsylvania Railroad fireman, residing at Watts Station, Pa., was walking along the railroad tracks in front of his house he found the mangled body of his son. It is supposed that the boy had been stealing a ride to his home, and fell under the train.——A trolley car plunged through an open draw in Milwaukee. Three persons were drowned and a number of others hurt.——Lockwood's Bank, at Milan, Erie county was entered by five masked burglars, the safe blown open and robbed of what money it contained. The men were seen as they were escaping in a wagon headed for Sandusky. A lively exchange of shots took place between Cashier Stoddard and the gang, but they got away safely.——Mrs. John Zeller, a widow, and her grandson, James Heckler, were fatally burned at her residence in Spring township, near Reading, Pa.——By the explosion of a boiler at Earl Carpenter & Sons' icehouse at Elmsroad, near Providence, R. I., two men were killed outright, a third fatally injured and ten seriously hurt.

The Bodman leaf tobacco warehouse in Cincinnati, with its contents, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $240,000.——Judge Grosscup, in Chicago, dismissed the charges against several of the A. R. U. men.——The H. T. Conde implement plant, Nos. 27, 29, 31 and 33 Capitol avenue north, opposite the State Capitol, in Indianapolis, was wrecked by fire. The loss is estimated at $100,000.——The Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad was sold at Pittsburg to Frederick Straus, of New York, representing the reorganization committee of the second mortgage bondholders. The price was $1,000,000, and the assuming of $10,000,000 first mortgage bonds.——John Leak, a negro, was arrested in Battle Creek, Mich., charged with murdering G. R. Arnold on the night of December 16. Arnold's body was subsequently found on the river bank frozen stiff, and with a bad wound on the side of the head.——R. G. Craig & Co., dealers in seeds and agricultural implements, in Memphis, Tenn., made a partial assignment, naming L. B. McFarland as assignee. The assets are estimated at $100,000, and liabilities at $55,000, of which about $14,000 is preferred.

A trolley car at Richmond, Va., jumped the track and ran into a telegraph pole. Motorman Fred C. Goyle was fatally hurt.——A. S. Reynolds & Co.'s steam flouring mill, at Shepherdstown, W. Va., was destroyed by fire.——The Denison Hotel, in Indianapolis, was burned, but all the guests escaped. Frank Nutter, fireman, and Patrick Ryan, electric light man, were knocked off a ladder, and both seriously hurt.——A portion of a wrecked schooner went ashore at Martha's Vineyard, and three dead bodies were found lashed to it.——The sailors rescued from the abandoned Dutch brig Gem at Eastport, L. I., are terribly frozen.——Fire caused a panic in the factory of the Woolbine Machine Company at Woodbine, N. J., and one girl was fatally hurt by leaping from a window.——The cornerstone of a monument to be erected in honor of Colonel Polk, the first president of the National Farmers' Alliance, was laid in Raleigh, N. C., with Masonic and Alliance ceremonies.——Officers in Columbia, S. C., discovered a barroom in a tunnel under one of the principal streets in the city.——Mrs. Marion Palmer, widow of the late Dr. Palmer, of Nyack, N. Y., has become insane from grief at the death of her husband. She is in an asylum.

Julius von Payer's projected expedition to the North Pole has a novel object. The Austrian painter-explorer is going into the frozen zone in search of new landscapes and new animals for his brush. Von Payer wants especially to depict the polar night, with its copper moon and rivers of molten silver.

MORE BONDS

Mr. Cleveland Sends a Message to Congress.

STANDS AS A BULWARK.

The Amount, He Says, Is to Be a Little Over Sixty Million Dollars, the Bonds to Run Thirty Years at Four Per Cent.

The President to-day sent the following message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

Since my recent communication to the Congress calling attention to our financial condition and suggesting legislation which I deemed essential to our national welfare and credit, the anxiety and apprehension then existing in business circles have continued.

As a precaution, therefore, against the failure of timely legislative aid through congressional action, cautious preparations have been pending to employ to the best possible advantage, in default of better means, such executive authority as may, without additional legislation, be exercised for the purpose of reinforcing and maintaining in our treasury an adequate and safe gold reserve.

In the judgment of those especially charged with this responsibility, the business situation is so critical and the legislative situation is so unpromising, with the omission thus far on the part of the Congress to beneficially enlarge the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury in the premises, as to enjoin immediate executive action with the facilities now at hand. Therefore, in pursuance of section 3700 of the Revised Statutes, the details of an arrangement have this day been concluded with parties abundantly able to fulfill their undertaking whereby bonds of the United States authorized under the act of July 14, 1875, payable in coin thirty years after their date, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, to the amount of a little less than $62,400,000, are to be issued for the purchase of gold coin amounting to a sum slightly in excess of $65,000,000 to be delivered to the treasury of the United States, which sum, added to the gold now in our reserve, will restore such reserve as to make it amount to something more than $100,000,000. Such a premium is to be allowed to the government upon the bonds as to fix the rate of interest upon the amount of gold realized at 3¾ per cent. per annum. At least one half of the gold to be obtained is to be supplied from abroad, which is a very important and favorable feature of the transaction.

The privilege is especially reserved to the government to substitute at par within ten days from this date in lieu of the four per cent. coin bonds, other bonds in terms payable in gold and bearing only three per cent. interest if the issue of the same should in the meantime be authorized by the Congress.

The arrangement thus completed, which after careful inquiry, appears in present circumstances and considering all the objects desired to be the best attainable, develops such a difference in the estimation of investors, between bonds made payable in coin and those specifically made payable in gold, in favor of the latter, as is represented by three-fourths of a cent in annual interest. In the agreement just concluded the annual saving in interest to the government if 3 per cent. gold bonds should be substituted for 4 per cent. coin bonds under the privilege reserved would be $539,159, amounting in thirty years or at the maturity of the coin bonds to $16,174,770.

Of course, there never should be a doubt in any quarter as to the redemption in gold of the bonds of the government which are made payable in coin. Therefore, the discrimination in the judgment of investors' between our bond obligation payable in coin and those specifically made payable in gold is very significant.

It is hardly necessary to suggest that whatever may be our views on the subject, the sentiments of preferences of those with whom we must negotiate in disposing of our bonds for gold are not subject to our dictation.

I have only to add that in my opinion the transaction herein detailed for the information of the Congress promises better results than the efforts previously made in the direction of effectively adding to our gold reserve through the sale of bonds and I believe it will tend, as far as such action can, in present circumstances to meet the determination expressed in the law repealing the silver-purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890, and that, in the language of such repealing act, the arrangement made will aid our efforts to "insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts."

GROVER CLEVELAND

Executive Mansion, February 8, 1895.

PERSECUTED ARMENIANS.

Their Trials Are Farces—Punished Without Being Allowed to Defend Themselves.

A despatch from Constantinople reports recent trials of Armenians at Yoozgat, Pashalic of Sivas, Asia Minor, and says that many of the prisoners were condemned without being permitted to give evidence in their own behalf. In one case, however, a prominent Armenian was convicted, although he proved he was in prison at the time his alleged offense was committed. There were many similar cases, the trials being a complete farce.

Armenians are being swept into prison by the wholesale, tortured and money extorted from them to gratify private spite. At Sivas twenty children were imprisoned for two months, their offense being the formation of a society to raise subscriptions for the assistance of poorer children. Many Armenians have been thrown into prison for having in their possession Bibles and other books that did not bear the stamp of the censor.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY.—In the Senate the chief interest of the day's proceedings centered around an animated colloquy between Senator Harris (democrat, of Tennessee) and Senator Mitchell, (republican, of Oregon,) which was later satisfactorily adjusted. The District of Columbia appropriation bill was passed after debate and rejection of proposed amendments. The credentials of Mr. Perkins (republican, of California) were presented. The diplomatic and consular bill was taken up for discussion. The Senate after a brief executive session, adjourned at 4.40 P. M.

FORTY-SIXTH DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Clark (republican, of Wyoming) occupied his seat for the first time. The credentials of Mr. Elkins (republican, of West Virginia) were presented, as were also those of Mr. Chilton, of Texas. The diplomatic and consular bill was considered and an agreement was made that no amendments should be offered until the important provisions of the measure should have been disposed of. The proposition for the United States to lay a cable to the Hawaiian Islands was discussed by Messrs. Hale, Gray, Perkins, Platt and other Senators. No action was taken.

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.—In the Senate the pending question of the construction of a cable to Hawaii was considered, but no action was taken. The credentials of Mr. Lucien Baker as Senator from Kansas were presented. The differences arising out of a debate between Messrs. Harris (democrat, of Tennessee) and Mitchell (republican, of Oregon) were adjusted. The question of the payment of sugar-bounty claims was referred to the appropriations committee. A diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was considered. It displaced the resolution for an investigation of Louisiana and Honduras lotteries. The bill regulating commerce in inland waters was passed.

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Sherman introduced a bill appropriating $10,000 for the relief of the poor of Washington. The bill was passed by both Senate and House. The message of the President bearing upon the financial question was introduced. A bill appropriating $5,000 for the clearing of ice from the Potomac river was passed. The question of construction of a cable to Hawaii was further discussed. Speeches upon the question of the construction of the cable to Hawaii were made by Messrs. Morgan, White, Hale, Perkins, Hawley and other Senators. At 5.45 P. M the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

FORTY-FIFTH DAY.—In the House of Representatives the entire day was devoted to a consideration of the pending financial bill. The speakers of the day were Messrs. Springer, Cox, Swanson, Reed and Patterson.

FORTY-SIXTH DAY.—In the House the day was devoted to a consideration of the pending financial measure. The speakers of the day were Messrs. Brosius, Little, Grow, O'Neil, Bland, Warner, Breckinridge, Haugen, Bryan, Hartman, Walker and Everett. At 5.25 P. M. the House adjourned.

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.—By a vote of 135 to 123 the House laid on the table the motion of Mr. Springer for the third reading of the currency bill, thereby indicating unfavorable action upon that measure. The whole day in the House was devoted to a consideration of the bill.

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY.—In the House of Representatives there were filibustering tactics upon the resolution allowing each member of Congress $1,200 per annum for clerk hire. The bill was laid aside. The President's message was received and referred. The question of reference caused a debate. At 4.15 P. M. the House adjourned.

THROUGH THE DRAW.

Three Persons Drowned in the Plunge of an Electric Car Off a Bridge.

Three persons were carried to their death at Milwaukee, Wis., on an electric car of the Russell avenue and Holton street line, which plunged through the open draw of the Kinnikinic Bridge over the river. Eight others were rescued from the partly submerged car.

The accident was due to the carelessness of the motorman, John Kennedy, who allowed the car to approach too near the open draw, and paid the penalty of his carelessness with his life. The thick ice in the river alone prevented greater loss of life, as the car was only submerged two-thirds of its length endwise in the river. Conductor Peterson, who has been in the service of the company only a short time, signaled for the car to go ahead, but when a dozen feet from the bridge he rang the bell for the car to stop. The motorman grasped the brake crank in a frantic manner and twisted it, but the wheels slipped on the ice, and there there was no time to reach for sand. The panic-stricken passengers realized as soon as the bell was rung that something was wrong, and when they saw the car on the verge of the river they made a frantic rush for the rear exit. The conductor and one or two passengers who were standing on the rear platform jumped to the groundin safety. Savery, who was the first to rush for the rear door, never opened it. The instant he opened the door the car toppled into the river, carrying with it the eleven people, who had crowded to the front of the car in desperation.

The car gradually sank through the ice, and the fire in the car was instantly quenched. The women who met their death were probably suffocated as their body bore no bruise, and they must have been at the bottom of the car. Miss Wachholz clung desperately to Edward Hamilton while he raised himself from the water. Both would probably have been drowned but for the arrival of rescuers. Annie Albe was rescued in a similar manner.

EXPLOSIONS IN A FURNACE.

Several Workmen Seriously Injured at Steubenville, Ohio.

Two explosions occurred at Riverside Furnace, seriously injuring several workmen. The explosions were caused by stock in the furnace settling. Tons of stock and bricks were blown out.

The first accident was a small explosion which occurred in the morning when considerable stock was blown out and the igniting gas set fire to the clothes of Patrick Timlin. He ran out of the flames and was rolled in the snow by William Burke, who tore his blazing clothes off. Timlin is burned from head to foot and is not expected to live.

The second explosion took place early in the afternoon, and was the worst, the material blown out wrecking the roofs of all the buildings as if they had been cannonaded. The explosion occurred at the hour when the whistle was blowing for work, and few men were around or more would have been injured. A score of men were burned or injured by flying missiles.

The ground for two hundred yards around the furnace is covered with brick, coke and other debris.

HAS ABDICATED.

Lilioukalani Resigns Her Rights to the Throne.

PURELY A VOLUNTARY ACT.

But She Was Under Arrest at the Time—The Government's Reply to the Letter—Asks for Mercy for Her Late Associates.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has abdicated in favor of the republic. The document was drawn up by A. S. Hartwell at the request of the ex-Queen. It was presented on the 20th inst., to President Dole, and according to the wording was executed freely and voluntarily. It was addressed to the President and goes on to say:

"Sir:—After a full and free consultation with my personal friends and with my legal advisers, both before and since my detention by military order in the executive building, and acting in conformity to their advice and also upon my own free volition and in pursuance of my unalterable belief and understanding of my duty to the people of Hawaii and to their highest and best interests, and also for the sake of those misguided Hawaiians and others who have recently engaged in the rebellion against the republic and in an attempt to restore men to the position of Queen, which I held prior to the 17th day of January, 1893, and without any claim that I shall become entitled, by reason of anything that I may now say or do, to any other or different treatment of consideration at the hands of the government than I otherwise could and might legally receive, I now desire to express and make known, and do hereby express and make known to yourself, as the only lawful and recognized head of the government, and to all the people of the Hawaiian Islands, whether or not they have yet became citizens of the republic or have been adherents of the late monarchy, and also to all diplomatic and other foreign representatives in the Hawaiian Islands, to all of whom I respectfully request you to cause this statement and action of mine to made known as soon as may be, as follows, viz: In order to avoid any possibility of doubt or misunderstanding on the subject, although I do not think that any doubt or misunderstanding is either proper or possible, I do hereby fully and unequivocally admit and declare the government of the republic of Hawaii as the only lawful government of the Hawaiian Islands, and that the late Hawaiian monarch is finally and forever ended and no longer of any legal or actual validity, force or effect whatsoever, and I do hereby forever absolve all persons whomsoever, whether in the Hawaiian Islands or elsewhere, from all and every manner of allegiance or official obligation or duty to me and my heirs and successors forever, and I hereby declare to all such persons in the Hawaiian Islands that I consider them as bound in duty and honor henceforth to support and sustain the government of Hawaii."

The Queen made a plea for the Hawaiians and others who took part in the rebellion. She hopes executive clemency will be exercised in their cases. She expresses a desire to live in absolute privacy henceforth. The document includes a copy of the oath of allegiance taken by her and closes:

"I have caused the foregoing statement to be prepared and drawn and I have signed my name without having received the slightest suggestion from the President of Hawaii concerning the same, or any part thereof, or concerning any action or course of my own in the premises."

The Government's Answer.

Three days after the receipt of the letter of abdication the government made answer as follows:

Executive Building, Honolulu.—Madame The document executed by you purporting to contain your abdication and renunciation of all the sovereign rights heretofore claimed by you has been delivered in your behalf to the President. As you were under arrest at the time this instrument was signed, it is desired before accepting and placing the same on file to make clear to you, Mrs. Liliuokalani Dominis, in order that no misunderstanding may hereafter arise, the views of the government in the matter.

First—The execution of this document cannot be taken to exempt you in the slightest degree from personal and individual liability for such complicity as a due investigation and trial may show that you had in the late conspiracy against the government, and the consequent loss of life, which position is recognized by you in your letter.

Second—It cannot be conceded that such rights and claims as you voluntarily relinquish have had any legal existence since January 24, 1893, when, by your public announcement that you no longer considered yourself bound by the fundamental law of the land under which you took office, and by which your acts in attempting, by the mere exercise of your own will, to establish a new system of government contract existing between you and the people was dissolved and all sovereign rights heretofore vested in you were lost. The statement by the members or your then cabinet that they could not control your proposed action and their appeal to the citizens of Honolulu for assistance was the next step which led to a resumption by the people of the right of government.

Third—So far as your communication may be taken as a notice to the disaffected that it is your desire that the republic should be recognized by them as the sole and lawful government of the country it is fully appreciated.

In this connection your unselfish appeal for clemency for those who took part in the late insurrection will receive full consideration. By order of the executive council.

WM. O. SMITH, Attorney-General.

Two additional battalions of Italian troups left Naples for Mossowah, Egypt. This is the last draft of soldiers required to complete the Italian defensive measures against the Tigro Dervishes.

CABLE SPARKS.

Sir James Cockle, chief justice of Queensland from 1863 to 1879, died in London.

Earthquake shocks have been felt in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico, and a volcanic eruption is daily expected.

Professor Arthur Cayley, professor of mathematics at Cambridge University, died aged 74 years.

THE Colombian rebels have been defeated in a battle with government troops. The Peruvian rebels have seized Arequipa.

PARTISANS of ex-President Peixoto are making hostile demonstrations at Rio de Janeiro and threaten to make trouble for the government.

The proposition to abrogate the special laws for the government of Alsace-Lorraine was discussed in the Reichstag. Prince Hohenlohe opposed the measure.

THE North German Lloyds Steamship Company announces that 314 lives were lost in the sinking of the steamship Elbe in collision with the British steamship Crathie in the North sea.

SENOR ROMERO, Mexican Minister to Washington, expresses the belief that there will be no war with Guatemala. It is reported from Mexico that the United States will not interfere to settle the dispute.

THE Moorish envoy was struck in the face by a Spanish general as the former was on his way to the palace in Madrid to pay his respects to the Queen. The general was arrested and will be tried by court-martial.

AFTER the Czar and Czarina had received the notabilities the deputation proceeded to the Osen Cathedral, where a mass of Thanksgiving for the Czar's declaration that he would uphold the autocracy was celebrated.

A confederation of Central American Republics has been formed to resist the possible evasion of Guatemala by Mexico. War funds are being raised and troops are massing on the frontier. It is thought Mexico has no recourse left but to declare war against Guatemala.

BLEW UP THE BANK.

Building Wrecked by Dynamite and $30,000 in Money and Bonds Secured.

Five masked men entered the town of Milan, Ohio, and at 4 o'clock in the morning blew open the vault in the Lockwood Bank. The explosion was so great that it wrecked the building in which the bank was located and awakened the entire population. The citizens poured into the streets in time to see the thieves drive off in a buggy toward Sandusky, where two of them are reported under arrest.

The safe and vaults were blown open by dynamite, making a complete wreck of them and the office. The burglars took some $15,000 in cash and $10,000 in government, Nickel Plate, and Sandusky, Milan and Norwalk Electric Railway bonds.

Cashier Stoddard heard the explosion and rushing out with his gun he was confronted by three of the burglars who told him to stand off and fired at him. Stoddard returned the fire. They took the 5:30 train at Sandusky for Cleveland. Cashier Stoddard will not tell the exact amount taken. It was known there was considerable on deposit.

SANDUSKY, O.—The police have arrested two men on the charge of being implicated in the robbery of the Milan Bank. The buggy in which the robbers escaped to Sandusky was hired from Herb & Hockes' livery stable by Edwin Stoughton, who runs a saloon on Water street. Stoughton was taken into custody soon after the Milan posse came to the city in hot pursuit of the robbers. In his company was Sol Hirschberger, a young fellow who has been hanging around the gambling dens of the city for the past two years. Hirschberger was also arrested.

DEATH BY SUICIDE.

A Wealthy Kentuckian Deliberately Throws Himself Under a Train.

Mr. Samual A. Miller, who came to Asheville, N. C., from Kentucky some months ago with excellent letters of introduction, showing him to be a millionaire and a man socially well connected, committed suicide at the depot as the train from the East came in. He was talking to a friend, and as the cars came up he deliberately threw himself under the wheels and was horribly mangled.

Mr. Miller was suffering from melancholia caused, it is reported, by business cares, and had attempted to take his life before. He seemed for a time to improve in Asheville, where he was brought in the hope that a change of climate would improve his mental condition. A distressing incident of the suicide was that his son stood by and tried to restrain his father as he plunged forward under the coaches, and that a daughter was on the train which ran over the body.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—The news of the death of Samuel A. Miller, who threw himself under the wheels of a train at Asheville, N. C., created a sensation here, not only from the manner of his death, but also on account of the great prominence he enjoyed in local financial, commercial and social circles. Mr. Miller was president of the Dennis Long Pipe Works, president of the East End Improvement Company, which is building the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge; was president of the Danville (Ill.) Water Works, which he controlled; was president of the Owensboro' Water Works, and owned half of the Frankort (Ky.) Water Works. He was connected with the Citizen's National Bank as director, and was vice-president of the B. F. Avery & Sons Company, extensive manufacturers of agricultural implements. He was 56 years old and his fortune was in the neighborhood of a million.

STAGE COACH OVERTURNED.

Several Persons Injured on the Top of Orange Mountains.

The Caldwell stage coach, which left Mont Clair, N. J., was overturned on a steep hill at the top of Orange Mountain and a number of the passengers received severe injuries. The stage, which contained fourteen passengers, struck a large stone during the descent and came over with a crash.

The driver of the stage escaped with very slight injuries and the rest of the passengers were not hurt to any extent.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

The safety of Ford City from destruction by an ice gorge was assured by the explosion of dynamite. Several other towns are in danger of floods caused by ice jams.

Mrs. John Zeller, a widow and her grandson were fatally burned in a log house in Spring Township.

A writ of ejectment was issued at Pittsburg against the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

It was denied in Pittsburg that there had been a consolidation of the plate glass manufacturers.

The jury in the will case of Griffith Miles, at Doylestown, returned a verdict in favor of the contestants, practically declaring the will a forgery.

The convention of the State school superintendents at Harrisburg after electing officers and hearing discussions adjourned.

The Heller-Laubach Senatorial investigating committee continued its settings at Easton and heard many witnesses.

The general fund in the State Treasury amounts to $2,862,746 06.

The Executive committee of the State Camp, patriotic Sons of America, met at Harrisburg to indorse certain legislation.

Alexander Van Karlage, of Georgetown was charged with killing his baby because it kept him awake.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

A large coasting sled ran into a cable car in St. Louis, and eight of the young people in the sled were injured.

About 20 stores in Coanticook, Quebec, comprising a large part of the town, were burned. The loss may reach $100,000.

The main building of the Rhode Island College of Architecture and Masonic Arts, at Kingston, was burned. Loss $34,000.

The residence of Thomas Williams, near Homer, Alton county, Ohio, was totally destroyed by fire. His two children perished in the flames.

A boiler in a big electric railway power house in West Denver, Colorado, exploded wrecking the building. Three men were killed and several injured.

George N. Grout and his son, Wm. A. Grout, aged 20 years, wealthy lumber dealers, were struck by a drill engine in Jersey City, and probably fatally injured.

There were reported earthquake shocks, in Jamailtepec and Tuxtepec, in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico. Houses were wrecked and nearly all the inhabitants fled to neighboring hamlets.

A sled load of young people from Salem, Ohio, on the way to spend the evening with some friends in the country, was thrown over a steep embankment, and four persons were badly injured.

Naval Constructor S. W. Armistead, while superintending preparations for receiving the cruiser Olympia at the Mare Island Navy Yard, was struck on the head by a hawser which parted without warning. He may die.

Patrick Shields, one of the seamen on the United States cruiser Baltimore, who was attacked by a mob in Valparaiso, Chile, during the war there several years ago, was found drowned in a pool of water in West Oakland, Cal. It is thought he fell in while drunk.

The Coroner's investigation into the powder explosion at Butte, Montana, by which fifty-eight persons were killed, was concluded. The verdict fixes the responsibility on the Kenyon-Connel Hardware Company and the Butte Hardware Company, in whose warehouses the explosions occurred.

A CALL FOR HELP.

The Destitution in Kansas and Nebraska Is Acute.

Destitution among Kansas and Oklahoma farmers is becoming more evident and urgent appeals for outside aid are being made.

"Men and women begging for food is a daily sight upon the streets of our suffering little town," said Patrick McCuskey, a merchant of St. Francis, Cheyenne county, Kansas. He is a member of a relief committee appointed to apply for aid at the principal Western cities.

"We have given all our means," continued he. "The county has issued warrants to pay for food and fuel until its responsibility has been impaired and no one will take the warrants. We are forced to appeal to the country or see women and children perish with cold and hunger. The same distress prevails in other counties of Northern Kansas and across the line in Nebraska."

A letter to a local minister from a reputable woman at Blackburn, Oklahoma, tells the same story. "Go where you will throughout this entire section," says the letter, "you will find men, women and children shivering and starving—no clothes, no food, no light, no hope."

The Kansas Senate amended Sutton's seed-grain bill, in the House last week, so as to give $50,000 for the purchase of seed to be loaned to settlers, and $50,000 in cash for the relief of such as are at present destitute, for food, fuel and clothing.

LOST IN A MINE EXPLOSION.

Forty-Four Persons Victims of Fire Damp in a French Coal Pit.

An explosion of fire-damp occurred at Monteeau-les-Mines, in the Department of Saone-et-Loire. Forty-four miners are reported to have been killed.

The bodies of twenty-one of the dead miners have been taken out of the pit at Monteeau-les-Mines and eight have been taken out alive. All of the latter are injured.

President Faure has donated 2,000 francs toward the relief of the families of the miners who lost their lives.

A late dispach received from Monteeau-les-Mines says that fifty-two men were in the mine at the time of the explosion. Of the eight taken out alive only two were uninjured. The number of lives lost is now given as forty-four. The bodies which have been removed are burned beyond recognition.

The Chinese peace envoys have reached Japan, and after consultation with their consul, ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, they started for Hiroshima.

THY KING.

Death rules the world!
'Neath one encircling pall his kingdom lies;
He knows no peer.
The loves of men, the dreams, the fears,
The aspirations, groans and tears
Cling round the bier,
The dark and silent shrine of sighs;
Death's royal throne.

Long to the youth
Seems that fixed track his destiny pursues.
Each passing day
New fields of pleasure, bowers of bliss
Brings to his eye—too soon to pass
In grief away.
Life is but fleeting; none can lose
The dread embrace of Death.

Count well thy years
And scan the score still held for thee;
Soon must it pass.
With pinions fleet the years roll by;
With swifter pace draws near that day
Whose eve, alas!
Thy closing eyes will never see,
Thy race is run!

—Percy L. Housel.

THE CRACKSMAN'S CATSPAW.

A DETECTIVE'S STORY.

Ten years ago the town of Woolford was thrown into commotion one fine morning by news of a skillfully planned burglary. It was the early part of November, and the newly elected mayor of Woolford had celebrated his accession to civic power by giving a ball at his private residence, just outside the town. He was an exceedingly wealthy man, and his wife was the fortunate possessor of a very fine set of diamonds. It was popularly understood that these were worth at least £10,000, and popular opinion in this respect was not far wrong. On the morning after the ball, however, the mayoress discovered that her diamonds were missing. Instead of locking them up when she retired to rest she had carelessly left them lying on her dressing table. When she woke the diamonds had disappeared.

Then followed a fine to do. Three or four of us, supposed to be the cleverest and sharpest officers on the force, were put in charge of the matter and told to do our best. Our best, however, resulted in ignominious defeat. We followed the old methods—suspected the servants, examined their rooms and boxes, watched their movements, and finally confessed that they must all be completely exonerated. We invented plausible theories and could put none of them into practice. In the end we concluded that the diamonds had been stolen by an experienced burglar, who must have been very well acquainted with the house, and who had succeeded in doing his work in the most accomplished fashion. After that there was no more to be done. The mayor offered a very handsome reward for the recovery of the missing jewels, and many a man's mouth watered as he read the amount promised. But as there was not even a clew to the thief the prospect of claiming the reward seemed very far away to every policeman.

As soon as I heard of the burglary I made a guess—mentally, of course—at the burglar's name. It was Jimmy Timble. I felt confident of it. I knew of no local criminal accomplished enough to carry out so daring a theft except Jimmy. And Jimmy had just come home from Portland, where he had spent nearly six years in penal servitude. That was not his first period of incarceration, nor his second. Jimmy had been a thief from boyhood, and those who knew him felt persuaded that nothing would make him give up his career of crime. It was this belief, coupled with my knowledge of Jimmy's return to Woolford, that made me suspect him of taking the diamonds.

When Jimmy was not in prison he worked as a bricklayer's "paddy," and made his home at one of the big common lodging houses in a low part of the town. Two or three days after the diamond robbery I went one evening toward this house, intending to have an interview with Jimmy and hear what he had to say for himself. By good fortune I met him just outside the door and stopped him. He regarded me calmly and with perfect equanimity. He was at all times a curious little man—dwarfish in stature, very slightly deformed, and always full of a certain quaint assurance, mixed with a sly demeanor which was amusing to everybody. My interview with Jimmy threw no light whatever on the mystery, as he pleaded ignorance of the whole affair. If Jimmy had got the diamonds he had done his work so thoroughly that a clew of any description was not yet discoverable. And it was just that want of a clew that persuaded me of Jimmy's guilt. I knew of no man who could have done the work so thoroughly.

During the next two or three days I thought matters over from all points of view, but I could find nothing to warrant me in taking steps against Jimmy Timble. I wondered if he had been associated with others in the burglary. More than once he had worked in company with his brother, Jerry Timble; but it was impossible for him to have had any help from Jerry on this occasion, for the simple reason that the unfortunate Jerry was spending twelve months in the county jail for stealing. And it appeared to me, upon considering the case still more deeply, that, it being an affair of great magnitude, Jimmy Timble would prefer to work it singlehanded. The secret, therefore, rested with him, and there was nothing but patience to be exercised.

As no trace of the diamonds could be found we thought it well to keep a watch on two or three suspicious characters in the town, with a view to discovering the whereabouts of the valuables. It seemed to us that the thief or thieves must have planted the jewels in some safe spot and waited until the agitation had blown over before removing them. Thus it came about that Jimmy Timble's movements were watched very jealously. His goings out and his comings in were noted, and the eye of the law was constantly upon him. Whether Jimmy was aware of this or not I do not know; but if he was, he suddenly did a foolish thing—he allowed himself to be caught, one dusky February evening, in the very act of burglariously entering a dwelling house; and within an hour he was safely ensconced in the cells of the police court. There I found him next morning when I went my round. He looked at me with a half rueful, half comical expression of countenance.

"Back again, Jimmy," said I. "I thought you had turned over a new leaf."

"So did I, Mr. Burton," he answered. "But you fellows don't give us poor chaps a chance; you don't, indeed. Just because I wanted to look through the window of a house last night they run me in here. Too bad, now, ain't it, Mr. Burton?"

"It'll be another five years' penal, will this, Jimmy," said I. "What a foolish man you are! Why don't you reform and live honestly?"

He smiled knowingly at me. "Why do birds fly?" said he. "'Cos they're used to it. It's natur'—that's what it is, Mr. Burton."

So Jimmy languished in the town jail for a few weeks, having been committed for trial. Then the assizes came on at Woolford and he was brought up to stand his very doubtful chance. His trial was little more than a formality, for Jimmy had been caught in the very act of inserting his pocket crowbar in the window ledge of the house. He was found guilty and sentenced to five years' penal servitude and a certain term of police supervision.

I went to have a word or two with Jimmy in the cells, as he waited there for removal to his next abiding place. His sentence did not seem to have disturbed his equanimity, and he smiled very placidly as I greeted him.

"Well, you've done it again, Jimmy," said I. "We sha'n't see any more of you for a while."

"You're right there, Mr. Burton," he answered. "And I sha'n't see any more of you, eh? I don't care—I can do five years on my head. But I'm sorry I sha'n't be able to see Jerry. He comes out next week."

"I believe he does."

"We were always very fond of each other, me and Jerry," said Jimmy Timble. "Very fond we was. We've worked things together many a time."

"You have, and given us a good deal of trouble with your efforts."

"I dare say," answered Jimmy, imperturbable as ever; "I dare say. But I say, Mr. Burton, you might do me a favor. I've always looked on you as a friend; and when a chap's got put away for five years he naturally looks to his friends, don't he?"

"I suppose he does, Jimmy. Well, what is it you want?"

"Why, there's two or three things at the lodging house that I would like given to Jerry when he comes out. There's a knife and a watch chain, and two or three other little articles—all come by honest, Mr. Burton. Oh, and there's a book, the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' a very interesting book is that. Will you tell the lodging house folks to 'liver them up to Jerry, Mr. Burton?"

"Very well, Jimmy. Perhaps I'd better take charge of them myself, and give them to Jerry the next time I see him. I shall be sure to come across him as soon as he comes out."

"I'd take it real kind if you would," said Jimmy; "and you might tell him to keep that 'Pilgrim's Progress,' 'cos I'll finish reading it when I've done this five years."

With that we parted and Jimmy was presently whirled away in the black Maria to the town jail. We were rid of his presence for four years at any rate. He was soon removed to Portland, and there, no doubt, made himself perfectly comfortable.

I forgot all about Jimmy's parting request until a week or two later. Then, finding myself one day in the neighborhood of the lodging house which had served as Jimmy's home, I went inside and asked the deputy to hand over the convict's possessions. He did so with an air of scorn, remarking that Jimmy's belongings were not worth twopence to anybody. I thought he was right when I subsequently turned over the contents of the bundle. There was nothing there of any consequence, and I wondered very much that Jimmy Timble should have been so particular about having his little properties handed over to his brother Jerry. The "Pilgrim's Progress" was the most incongruous object turned out of the old handkerchief which held Jimmy Timble's belongings. I shook my head perplexedly as I stared at it. What was Jimmy Timble, thief, burglar, thrice convicted criminal, doing with the "Pilgrim's Progress"? And how was it that that particular work was the only book he possessed? And how did he come to possess it at all? I turned the leaves over carelessly and could see nothing unfamiliar about the book. I finally concluded that Jimmy Timble had picked it up somewhere and kept it out of curiosity, and with that I tied it up again with the rest of his possessions.

The days passed by, but I saw nothing of Jerry Timble. He had left the county jail, but he did not present himself at his usual haunts in Woolford. I preserved the bundle for him and waited, knowing quite well that if he was in the town we should see him at the police office sooner or later. It was impossible for either Jimmy or Jerry Timble to keep his hands from picking and stealing. But time passed on and Jerry did not appear. I began to think that he had removed himself to some other town.

About nine months after Jimmy Timble had gone back to penal servitude I chanced to go one day into a second hand book shop, the proprietor of which was an old acquaintance of mine. Somehow our conversation drifted to the criminal classes and ere long the shopkeeper mentioned the name of Jimmy Timble. "He was a queer customer, was Jimmy," said he. "He came in here one day last time he was out of prison, and looked round him as if he wanted something. 'Now, sir,' says I, 'what can I find for you?' 'Give me an old book to read, mister,' answered Jimmy. 'We don't give books here,' says I; 'we sell 'em.' He said nothing to that, but after awhile he pulled out twopence. 'What can I have for that? he asked. 'Here you are,' says I. 'a "Pilgrim's Progress," pictures and all, for twopence.' So he walked off with his book."

That explained Jimmy's possession of the "Pilgrim's Progress" then lying at my house. I went home and had my supper, and then sat down to have a thorough examination of the book. I was confident that there was something about that book which it would repay anybody to discover, and I was determined to solve the mystery. But though I went carefully through it page by page, once, twice, and three times, I saw nothing. There was no writing, no hieroglyphic signals, nothing to attract attention. But at the fourth time of examination I made a discovery. Underneath the first "the" on the first page there was the plain mark of a pin prick, just as if a pin had been carelessly jabbed into the paper and quickly withdrawn. The mark was very faint, but it was there. I assured myself that the pin prick had not penetrated to the second page, and then I came to the conclusion that Jimmy Timble's "Pilgrim's Progress" concealed some private message from himself to his brother Jerry.

I began what proved a long and weary task. The next pin prick I found was under the letter "j" on page 8; the next under "e" on page 11; the next under "w" on page 12. Then came pricks under letters "e" "l," "s," all on different pages, and thus I had spelt out two words. "the jewels." I took courage at that and went on. There was, no doubt, much to follow.

All that evening I worked away at my task. It was anything but easy. Sometimes the pin pricks were faint and hardly decipherable; sometimes there were several on one page; sometimes the spelling puzzled me; sometimes I seemed to lose the track altogether. But I persevered, and just as midnight struck I had solved the mystery and had written out Jimmy Timble's ingenious message to his brother Jerry:

"The jewels as I got from the mare's wife is berried underneath the lilac tree in old George Atkinson's garden in Lilywood road. Keep an eye on them and don't disturb them unless they are goin to bild on the garden. If they bild dig them up and keep them safe till I come out agen your brother James."

So there was an explanation of the mystery, or rather of two mysteries. I had been right, after all—the burglary at the mayor's residence was the work of Jimmy Timble.

I lost no time next morning in interviewing Mr. George Atkinson and in persuading him to let me dig under his lilac tree. There, sure enough, I found the missing diamonds, carefully wrapped up and put away. Jimmy had hidden them until suspicion had quite blown over and he had felt free to resume possession of them. The attempted burglary had spoiled his plans.

I saw Jimmy when he returned from Portland four years later. He smiled knowingly as he met me. "I reckon you think yourself a clever man, Mr. Inspector, don't yer?" said he. "But you'd have been made a nice catspaw of if only that fool of a Jerry had turned up in good time; wouldn't yer, now?"

I dare say Jimmy was right. But as events turned out fortune was wholly on my side in this case.

A Venerable Pedestrian.

Many wonderful things are to be found in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, but the latest is an old man of eighty-four, who can walk a mile, in less than ten minutes. Charles Walton lives with his wife in a little cottage between Bristol and Hulmeville. A bet was recently made that the old man could not walk from Hulmeville to Eden, a distance of one mile in less than fifteen minutes. There were many to witness the walk against time, and, to the surprise of all, the old man covered the distance inside of ten minutes, and without unusually exerting himself. The venerable pedestrian was born in October, 1810, in the old stone house now standing on the Simpson Grove camp meeting site. He has never tasted intoxicating liquor, but has chewed tobacco since he was ten years old. His father was an Englishman and his mother an Indian squaw. He is a broom maker, and has a great reputation for good work among the neighboring farmers.—New York Advertiser.

PEERLESS INDIANA.

HER SUPERIORITY OVER ENGLAND'S LATEST BATTLESHIP.

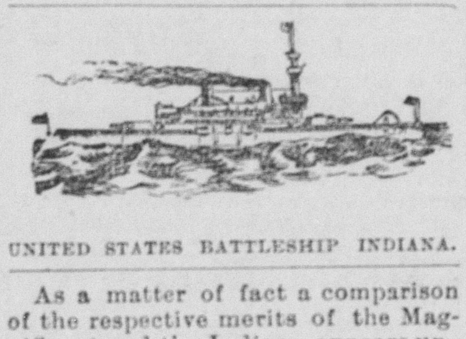
With 4,679 Tons Less Displacement the Indiana Has the Same Speed, the Same Coal Carrying Capacity and Heavier Guns Than the British Battleship.

Since December 19, when the new first class battleship, Magnificent, of the British navy, was launched at Chatham dock yard, the experts on ship building of all countries have devoted a good deal of time in commenting upon and criticising the new vessel.

They have almost, without exception, used the French ship Sardegna and the American battleship Indiana as their standards of comparison.

Even the English constructors who have spoken of the Magnificent have agreed that the enthusiastic English constructor who stated that the Magnificent was the most powerful vessel afloat, was wrong, and almost without exception they point to the Indiana, now building by Messrs. Cramp, of Philadelphia, as one superior to the Magnificent.

The Indiana is not yet afloat, but before summer she will be flying her commission pennant, and some American naval officers say that she will be worthy of the title that the Englishmen bestowed on the Magnificent—that is, the most powerful vessel afloat.



UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP INDIANA.

As a matter of fact a comparison of the respective merits of the Magnificent and the Indiana appears unjust to the latter, for the Indiana was designed and contracted for in President Harrison's administration, and the appropriation for the Magnificent was not made by parliament until 1893, and so the latter has every reason to be and is more modern than her American rival.

Leaving aside, however, the improvements of the last few years for comfort of officers and men and the little details of mechanism, and viewing the Indiana and Magnificent purely as engines of war, the Indiana is, in the opinion of ship builders, the better vessel of the two.

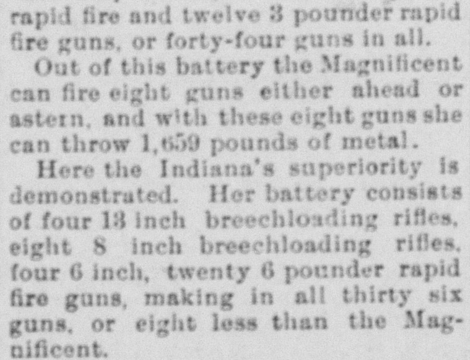
The Magnificent mounts four 22 inch breechloading rifles, twelve 6 inch rapid fire, sixteen 12 pound rapid fire and twelve 3 pounder rapid fire guns, or forty-four guns in all.

Out of this battery the Magnificent can fire eight guns either ahead or astern, and with these eight guns she can throw 1,659 pounds of metal.

Here the Indiana's superiority is demonstrated. Her battery consists of four 13 inch breechloading rifles, eight 8 inch breechloading rifles, four 6 inch, twenty 6 pounder rapid fire guns, making in all thirty six guns, or eight less than the Magnificent.

With these, however, she can throw 4,984 pounds of metal either ahead or astern, which is 3,325 pounds more than the English battleship can throw.

In the matter of firing abeam the Indiana's superiority is demonstrated by the fact that with twenty-four guns the Magnificent throws but 3,575 pounds; the American ship, with four guns less, throws 5,660 pounds, or 2,095 pounds more than the Englishman's pride.



BRITISH BATTLESHIP MAGNIFICENT.

It requires three minutes under battle conditions to fire one round from a 12 or 13 inch gun and the ships would be just equal on this point, but in three minutes the American could throw 5,376 pounds either ahead or astern and the English ship could only throw 4,494 pounds.

Firing abeam as fast as possible with all available guns, the Indiana could throw 12,558 pounds, while the Magnificent's score would be but 8,440 pounds.

As regards armor, the thickest part of the Magnificent's is 14 inches, and the Indiana has 18 inches of Harveyized steel at her thickest part. The steel used in both navies is practically the same, and if there is any preference it must rest with the American product, for the Harvey nickeling process is an American invention and has been longer in use on this side of the water.

A fact which should, in the opinion of steel experts, prove conclusively that American steel is the best in the world is that the Russian government, after causing an examination to be made of the steel plants of all European countries, awarded its contract for ship armor to the iron and steel works in Bethlehem, Pa.

With all of the Magnificent's forty-four guns trained seaward and fired simultaneously she would throw a weight of metal the total of which would be 4,295 pounds, while the Indiana under like conditions would throw 5,920 pounds, or 1,625 pounds more than the English ship.

Speed is still a matter of conjecture, but both vessels are designed for 17 1-4 knots, but neither one has yet demonstrated that she will fulfill the requirements in that direction. If precedent counts for anything, though, the Indiana will live up to them, for every ship built by Cramp & Sons has exceeded the contracted speed by at least a quarter of a knot.

Some constructors regard it as very remarkable that the Indiana, which has 4,679 tons less displacement than the Magnificent, should have an equal coaling capacity and a heavier battery and yet make the same speed, but this is due largely to the lightness of the machinery.

FLOWERS FOR AN ASTOR.

The Order Which Will Keep a Florist Busy for a Year.

That order which William Waldorf Astor gave a Broadway florist for a cover of lilies of the valley and violets to be put over his wife's grave, fresh every day for a year, was the largest single order for flowers ever given in New York. It means over $100 worth of flowers for the grave every day. It means the especial and laborious forcing of lilies of the valley during the eight months that they do not grow in nature. It means a trip of the florist himself to the cemetery every day, and a man, especially hired by Mr. Astor, to see that the cover, costly enough each day to make a robe for the bed of a queen, is properly placed.

There was something very Monte Cristo like about the way Mr. Astor dealt with the florist. The day before the funeral he walked into the shop and said: "How many orchids can you get on twenty-four hours' notice?" The florist, not knowing to whom he was talking, and wishing to impress his caller with the vast resources of a Broadway florist, said indifferently: "Oh, about five thousand."

"Very well," said the caller, giving his name. "Get all you can and have them at Trinity in time for the funeral. I want all you can get, twice five thousand, if it is possible."

The florist bestirred himself, bought every orchid he could hear of, but was only able to get 3,800. This meant a bill for $3,800 for orchids alone. Mr. Astor was so pleased that he gave the $38,000 order for the daily cover. His instructions were that this cover should be removed every day, no matter what its condition was, and that all the flowers in it should be destroyed. It takes about 4,000 lilies to make the cover and about the same number of violets. On the upper end of the cover, into the warp of the lilies, is woven a cross of violets and from the foot of the cover hangs a cross of violets. On each side are four points from which hang tassels of violets suspended by bows of satin ribbon.

Warfare of the Future.

"A French savant has recently figured that it takes 280 pounds of lead to kill a man in modern battle, and that for every soldier left on the field 1,300 shots were fired," said Colonel James McChesney, a retired army officer. "In the old days when men fought with sword and battle axe the fatalities were much greater. When two warriors met in hand-to-hand conflict in those heroic days they were never parted until one or the other fell dead or wounded.

"Strange as it appears, the many inventions of death-dealing machinery have greatly lessened the danger of warfare, though it is not a game to be played with impunity. Recent devices and the use of more powerful explosives are going to give birth to a system of strategy.

"The next European war of magnitude will be a sort of continuous manoeuvering on a grand scale. Calculation will do more toward winning a fight than brute force, and the aim of each side will be rather to paralyze the enemy than to kill him.

"To cut off the adversary's communications, to starve him, to disorganize his forces, to drive him to the alternative of capitulation or extermination—such will be the war of tomorrow, carried on at great distances, along an immense front. The work of victory will proceed scientifically, methodically, with the aid of steam and electricity. Heads, not weapons, will count in the main. It will be a game of living chess—and no matter what devices for taking human life may be brought into being, none can equal in sureness and fatality the blow of a sharp sword delivered at arm's length."

Indian Courtship.

Sometimes grown impatient, or confident of her willingness to meet him if only she knew of his proximity, he will contrive ingeniously to post himself so that the moonlight casts the shadow of his statuesque figure upon the side of her tepee. We saunter past just as the low lodge curtain parts and closes behind the maiden's lithe figure. The statue in the moonlight makes an eager step forward, stretches his blanket the length of his brawny arms and folds the girl into it. There is only one figure again—one shadow—but you may be sure that now it does not fall on the white slope of the lodge. We saunter more slowly and glance out of the corners of our eyes, for to take direct notice would be the height of rudeness. Etiquet hides those two in a vail like that with which the gods invested the royal lovers of Carthage. But we know that they are swaying back and forth in the dim moonlight, whispering to each other with such rubbing of faces and affectionate cooing as tells the old story in every language.

HAS TRAVELED FAR.

Notable Work by a New York Detective.

Detective Sergeant Phil Riley, of the New York force, has a record to be proud of. It was Riley who was sent to Costa Rica to run down and bring back Weeks, the famous embezzler, concerning whom so much was said in the papers about a year ago. Weeks ruined a score of confiding victims by his operations and got away with hundreds of thousands of dollars, and then fled, with his wife to Costa Rica. Another remarkable case took Riley to Chile, where he worked for eleven months running to earth a young man who had been the confidential bookkeeper of a New York law firm and had stolen $24,000. During his long stay there, before he succeeded in unmeshing the fellow, Riley learned to speak Spanish with some fluency. In the thirty-one years during which he has been in the detective work in New York Riley has made numerous trips to Europe after criminals—three times to London, twice to Copenhagen and once each to Dublin, Glasgow and Edinburgh, besides visiting every State in the Union.

One of the most famous cases in which Detective Riley was concerned was that of Ruloff, the Daniel Webster of New York criminals, says a writer in the Cincinnati Enquirer. It is now twenty years since he was executed, but his case is famous in the police annals of the metropolis. After he was executed it was found that his brain weighed two ounces more than that of Daniel Webster. Ruloff was the organizer of as dangerous a gang of criminals as ever infested the metropolis. He had his agents in many places where one would hardly look for them, and was apprised of opportunities for theft in the most direct and certain manner. He had a long career. The case which led to his conviction and execution was the robbery of a large dry goods house in Binghamton, N. Y. Ruloff had an agent in Claflin's big store in New York, and through him learned of the shipment of $5,000 worth of fine silks to Binghamton. He at once planned to steal them. With two men he reached Binghamton the day the goods were delivered there and laid the plans to rob the store that night. Entrance was effected and Ruloff remained on the outside to guard and assist in getting away with the plunder when it had once been secured. It happened a clerk slept in the store and was awakened by the two agents of Ruloff as they effected their entrance. He made a game fight and succeeded in cutting both the burglars seriously before they gave him a mortal wound and escaped to the outside. There Ruloff quickly discovered that both the men were badly injured and could not escape. They were compelled to cross the river as the quickest way to avoid pursuit, and a boat had been provided beforehand. They embarked, but before the other shore was reached Ruloff had thrown both of his confederates overboard and drowned them. The case excited an immense amount of attention, and the metropolitan detective force was put to work upon it. They finally traced Ruloff to earth and fastened the crime upon him by a well-woven and complete net of circumstantial evidence. Other proof was obtained to confirm this, and the arch conspirator was finally convicted and hanged for the triple murder he had been directly guilty of. Doubtless if the truth were known, he was responsible for a score or more other murders, for which no one was ever apprehended.

Death of a Famous Lion.

A familiar figure has disappeared from the zoological gardens. On Saturday morning the lion known as Duke breathed his last. Though he had lived for nineteen years in Regent's park, whither he had been brought as a mere cub, he was never such a favorite as the elephants and camels who daily bear the loads of juvenile riders patiently, if not with entire acquiescence. Still, he was an eminent and—from a distance—highly respected character. He had been photographed and sketched and painted times out of number, and had even enjoyed what a great many portraits do not obtain—the distinction of being hung on the line in the annual exhibition of the Royal academy. He was not exactly an amiable celebrity. He and his brother, who died two years ago, were brought from the Nubian desert in 1875, when the pair were about twelve months old. At that date he could have remembered almost nothing of his native haunts, and all his lifetime he has seen little save crowds of spectators. Still, to the last he exhibited little affection for any one except his old keeper, and, unlike lions generally—many of which breed in captivity—he displayed no inclination to forsake a bachelor life.

"London's Black Month."

It is common in continental Europe to speak of December as "London's Black Month," or "the Dark Month of the British Isles," and, on that account, December, the month of merry Christmas, is the month in which the world's metropolis receives the fewest visitors. The records made at Greenwich observatory, which is a British institution and would not purposely malign the climate, is authority for the statement that for the past fourteen years London's December has had an average of nineteen perfectly sunless days and an average total of only twenty hours of sunshine for the entire month.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. FEB. 14

A bill has been reported in the house at Harrisburg, to pension the judges of our courts after 70 years of age. Any member voting for such a law should receive a black mark. Any lumberman, woodchopper, editor or preacher has just as much claim to a pension as a judge. Such a law, besides being an outrage upon decency, is clearly not within the intent of the constitution.

* * *

The Republican faction fight is getting more bitter each day in Philadelphia. It is a struggle between Quay and anti-Quay factions, and somebody is going to get licked.

* * *

In York they are having a molasses war among the storekeepers and the fluid can now be bought for three-quarters of a cent a quart. Politicians who must use taffy to make friends, might now lay in a stock of molasses to make the article.

* * *

War between Mexico and Guatemala is about to begin over an old boundary dispute. Mexico is getting ready to put 100,000 men in the field, while Guatemala will have an army of 50,000. The United States offered to act as arbitrator but the offer has not yet been accepted.

* * *

The New Jersey Legislature has agreed to the Constitutional Amendment against gambling. It prohibits gambling in all its forms, and in the Senate the vote was unanimous.

* * *

In Congress the chief topic of discussion has been the President's proposition in regard to the financial situation. Mr. Vest made a pitter attack upon him, and Senator Sherman presented very strongly his views on the question, stating that the real problem is at once to supply means to meet the alarming deficiency in the revenues caused by the new Tariff Law. In this he has had the support of Mr. Gorman. Meanwhile the prospect of an issue of $100,000,000 of bonds has had the effect to relieve the situation somewhat, and there has been less withdrawing of gold. In the House the bill to repeal the differential duty in regard to sugar has been debated, and has finally passed by a vote of 239 to 31. There was also considerable discussion in regard to the Pacific Railroad Refunding bill, which was finally defeated. Senator Mantle, the new Republican Senator from Montana, took his seat on February 2d, thus depriving the Democrats in the Senate of their majority.

* * *

In the Japan China war the chief events have been the attack and capture of the great stronghold at Wei-Hai-Wei. All the land ports were taken, but at the last advices the Chinese warships were still fighting. A large Japanese fleet was in the gulf, and it was expected that there would be a speedy advance upon Peking. The Japanese have refused to enter into negotiations with the Chinese envoys, claiming that their credentials are faulty. The Japanese Government states that the only object that China has is to gain time, and in view of the fact that binding arrangements were evidently impossible, the envoys were immediately sent home.

* * *

The newly elected mayor of New York, Mr. Strong, is not much of a reformer. The Republicans, Prohibitionists and about everybody are sick already of the man they elected. It is found he is in favor of opening the saloons on Sunday and lacks in religious ideas. The people now see the mistake they made in defeating a Democrat to elect a "reform" mayor.

* * *

Election "for" and "against" a poor-house, and for choosing township and boro officers, on next Tuesday, February 19.

* * *

William Hess, of Philipsburg, says the "Ledger," is suffering greatly with sciatic rheumatism, and his wife is bedfast with a broken hip. We trust these excellent people may recover.

* * *

Our sister town, Philipsburg, is ambitious to be the county seat of a new county. That live and pretty mountain town would make the nobbiest kind of a county seat, with wealth all around it and competing railroads. It would leave Centre all the harder and safer Democratic which would not be objectionable.

* * *

In Cleveland, last week, a man committed suicide by freezing himself to death. In his pockets was found a letter to his wife which told the story along with some brief directions.

Why not abolish hanging and electrocution for convicted murderers and send them over by freezing, they will reach a place warm enough to thaw them up again, sure.

THE STATE TAX BILL.

The State tax conference bill to provide the necessary state revenues was recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means, which will give hearings to parties representing the opponents and friends of the measure. The provision proposing the taxation of building and loan associations has aroused formidable antagonism; and influential members of these organizations will protest against the passage of the bill with this objectionable clause in it. Building and loan associations have heretofore been potent in preventing legislation adverse to their interests and they are likely to be again successful. Manufacturers are also dissatisfied with the bill because it seeks to increase their tax burdens, and they will have representatives before the Committee of Ways and Means to oppose what they consider unjust to them. Although this measure has received the indorsement of nearly all the members of the tax conference, which spent about two years in perfecting it, the chances for its passage do not seem to be very promising. One of the elements of strength it possesses is the hold it has on the granger members of the House.

* * *

A bill is pending in the legislature of this state, with a probability of passing, abolishing days of grace. The banking and business interest generally favors it. New Jersey has passed a similar law. The three days of grace allowed after a note is due is a relic of times when communication was slow and uncertain. The abolition will make no other difference than that the obligation must be paid on the day named in the note.

* * *

Some salty sentences were imposed upon criminals by Judge Love, last week. That's right, judge, salt is very cheap now, salt 'em thick.

* * *

What about the Orvis rule overridden by the last congressional conference, after being recognized by the previous conference? Judge Orvis being no more, who is the Democratic leader in this county now?

Will the Democracy of the large counties of this district allow themselves to be bossed by the midget counties of the wild cat country?

We need a leader.

* * *

The class of folks who spend their lives hatching little schemes of strife never size up to any thing laudable.

Some people live for themselves only and show no other qualities but jealousy and selfishness.

How true, that those digging ditches for others often fall in themselves.

Those doing nothing for the general good, are invariably trying to stand in the way of others who strive to be useful citizens.

The Strike Ceased.

The Brooklyn strike has practically ceased. The troops have been recalled, and while there has been occasional disturbance the cars have in the main been running without opposition. In view of whatever disturbance there was, however, President Norton, of the Atlantic Avenue Company, made application to the authorities for the motermen and conductors to carry arms in order that they might defend themselves while on the cars, and in going to and coming from their homes, and also to protect the property of the company. The application was promptly and with some indignation denied.

Use Newspapers to Keep Warm.

A simple way to keep warm is by the use of newspapers. A newspaper put under your vest so as to cover the entire breast, will keep off more cold than any garment. A few layers of newspapers laid between bed covers will add wonderfully towards giving you a warm sleep. Wrap feet and legs in several thicknesses of newspaper drawing stockings over the same, and you will be surprised how comfortable your feet will be kept in cold weather. Paper being a non-conductor the heat is arrested from escape.

This way to keep warm is so simple as to be within reach of any one. Try it, reader of the Reporter.

Butter Experts Fooled.

A comical incident happened at the recent meeting of Pennsylvania state dairymen in Meadville. A. J. Palm, editor of the *Messenger*, who is opposed to the tactics of certain opposers of imitation butter, procured a one and a five-pound package of Chicago butterine, and entered it for competition under the name of a "Farmer Friend." The jury of awards granted it prizes, not distinguishing the difference between it and the real goods. The one-pound package took second prize, and the five-pound package third prize.

Rev. Ettinger Dead.

Rev. J. M. Ettinger, a Presiding Elder of the Evangelical conference, but lately of the book room at Harrisburg, died at his residence at York, on Monday, aged 48 years.

* * *

—Extraordinary reductions in Winter clothing and overcoats by Lyons, Bellefonte, and this means a reduction from the wonderfully low prices they have had during the past season. The reductions last only a short time.

EXTRAORDINARY...
...REDUCTION SALE

Of all Winter Goods for the purpose of closing out our entire Winter Stock. This to last for thirty days only. This means a reduction from the wonderfully low prices we have had during the past season.

In February we shall commence to take inventory and make ready for our Spring Stock, and for that season we shall dispose of all - -

Our Winter Stock Regardless of Retail Value!

Men's Overcoats.

Men's Overcoats, the finest of Long Dress Overcoats,	were $13.50,	now $11.00
Men's Overcoats,	worth 10.50,	now 8.00
" "	" 9.50,	" 7.00
" "	" 9.00,	" 6.75
" "	" 6.00,	" 4.50
" "	" 5.00,	" 3.75
" "	" 4.00,	" 3.50
" "	" 3.50,	" 3.00
" "	" 3.00,	" 2.50

Boys' Overcoats.

Boys' Overcoats,	worth 5.50,	now 4.50
" "	" 4.50,	" 3.50
" "	" 3.50,	" 2.50
" "	" 3.00,	" 2.00

Children's Overcoats, 1.00 1.25, 1.50, and 2.00

Men's Winter Suits.

Men's Winter Suits that were	13.50,	now 10.50
" "	11.50,	" 9.50
" "	10.50,	" 8.50
" "	8.00,	" 6.00
" "	6.00,	" 4.50
" "	5.00,	" 3.50
Boys' Winter Suits, "	8.00,	" 6.00
" "	7.00,	" 5.00
" "	5.00,	" 3.50
" "	4.00,	" 2.75
" "	3.00,	" 2.25
" "	2.50,	" 2.00
" "	2.00,	" 1.25
" "	1.25,	" 1.00
" "	1.00,	" .85

Blankets.

	were	now		were	now
Blankets,	6.00	4.75	Blankets,	1.25	90c
"	5.00	3.75	"	1.00	75c
"	3.00	2.25			
"	2.00	1.50			
"	1.50	1.00			

Dress Goods.

All Wool 54 inch Cloth, -	was 65c	now 38c
All Wool 40 inch Cloth, - -	was 50c	now 48c
" " -	was 45c	now 32c
" " - -	was 35c	now 28c
" " - -	was 25c	now 18c
All Wool Henriettas, in all Colors, -	was 60c	now 34c
The Heaviest Kind of Outing Flannels,	was 15c	now 11c
" " " "	was 10c	now 8½c
" " " "	was 9c	now 7½c
" " " "	was 6c and 7c	now 5c

Underwear.

Men's Under Shirts & Drawers, fine, heavy, all wool, -	were 1.50	now 1.00
" " "	" 1.00	" 75c
" " "	" 90c	70 & 75
" " "	" 60c	" 37c
" " "	" 50c	" 35c
" " "	" 25c	" 20c

	That were,	Now,		That were,	Now,
Men's & Boy's Caps	75c	59c	Men's & Boys' Caps,	25c	19c
"	50c	38c	"	20c	12½c
"	35c	20c			

Ladies' Hose, all wool, from 15c up
Children's & Misses', 6c and up
Men's Woolen Socks,
were 25 & 30, now 17 & 18
" 15 & 18, 9 & 10
Ladies' Muffs as low as 44c, and better grades in same low proportions.
Ladies' Corsets, from 23c up

Red Flannels, were 40, now 30
" 35, 25
" 25, 18
One lot Men's good, heavy Winter Shirts, worth $1.00, now 49c
Very best Bleached Muslin, 6 & 7c
Best Unbleached Muslin, 4, 4 1-2, 5
Tickings, from 7c up

Fine Shoes.

	were	now
Women's Best Calfskin Shoes, fine, soft goods, that	$1.50,	$1.30
" " "	1.35,	" 1.20
" " "	1.15,	" 1.00
" " "	1.10,	" 97c
" " "	1.00,	" 89c
Children's Shoes,	1.25,	1.00
" " "	1.00,	" 89c
" " "	90c,	" 74c
" " "	80c,	" 60c
" " "	75c,	" 58c

Infant Shoes, that were 50, 40 and 30c, now 40, 35 and 25c.

	that were	now
Men's and Boys' Shoes,	2.50,	2.00
" " "	2.00,	" 1.50
" " "	1.50,	" 1.15
" " "	1.25,	" 90
" " "	90,	" 75 & 85

The greatest stock of Rubbers in the county of the very best make, at correspondingly low prices.

We have no space to detail our entire stock, but the above will give an idea of what we propose to do for the next 30 days. You will remember that we have sold goods cheaper the past season than has ever been known before. Now we have made the above reduction even from that basis. We must move our winter stock as we propose to have a great line of Spring goods in due season.

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte, - - - - Penna.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Centre Co., Pa.

Centre Hall, Pa., Jan. 14, 1895.—In accordance with the provisions of their charter the thirty-seventh annual statement of the transactions of the company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 32 856 75
Cash premiums		1 645 33
Borrowed money		760 00
Cash in Treasury		278 69

EXPENSES.

Compensation to directors	$ 181 18	
Salary of Secretary	125 00	
Salary of Treasurer	50 00	
Printing, office rent, postage, stationary	93 91	
Election board	3 00	
State Ins. Report	5 00	
Estate of D. A. Musser	97 31	
John Mover, small fire	5 00	
A. G. Archey, "	2 00	
W. W. Witmer, "	15 00	
Trustees Madisonburg Luth church	55 00	
Mrs. L. B. Stover, loss on furniture	45 00	
Exr. L. B. Stover, on house	1 202 85	
Hazel & Gramley	500 00	
D. L. Bartges, borrowed money	150 00	
Interest on same	2 42—	2 532 67
Total assets and funds of the company the past year less expenses		33 008 10
To which add notes of '90, '91, '92, and '93		83 369 04
Leaving the available assets in force this day		116 377 14
Insurances taken the past year	346 070 34	
To which add insurances of 1890, '91, '92, '93	925 498 10	
Risks and insurances in force this day		1 271 568 44
Minus cancelations		23 545 75
		1 248 022 69

LIABILITES.

B. F. Frankenberger, premium note due Dec. 29, 1894	60 00	
J. C. Smull, premium note due Nov. 1897	59 00	
Saml. Garner, premium note due Oct. 1896	88 96	
Borrowed money	710 00	
Interest same	47 13	
Hazel & Gramley	103 00	
Total am't liabilities		1 068 09
Amount outstanding		573 88

At a meeting held the same day the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: Samuel Gramley, Daniel Brungart, J. B Fisher, H. B. Herring, Jacob Bottorf, Fred Kurtz, W. Fred Reynolds, J. G. Bailey, H. C. Campbell, Frank McFarlane, J. H. Musser, J C. Smith. The Board thereupon organized by electing the following officers:

President, Fred. Kurtz.
Vice President, H. B Herring.
Treasurer, James C. Boal.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

Attest: FRED KURTZ,
D. F. LUSE, Sec'y. President.

NOTE.—Since the above was prepared $500 on borrowed money and the Frankenberger note of $60 have been paid.

A RETIRED BUSINESS WOMAN.

A Page From Her History.

The important experiences of others are interesting. The following is no exception: "I had been troubled with heart disease 25 years, much of that time very seriously. For five years I was treated by one physician continuously. I was in business, but obliged to retire on account of my health. A physician told my friends that I could not live a month. My feet and limbs were badly swollen, and I was indeed in a serious condition when a gentleman directed my attention to Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and said that his sister, who had been afflicted with heart disease, had been cured by the remedy, and was again a strong, healthy woman. I purchased a bottle of the Heart Cure, and in less than an hour after taking the first dose I could feel a decided improvement in the circulation of my blood. When I had taken three doses I could move my ankles, something I had not done for months, and my limbs had been swollen so long that they seemed almost putrified. Before I had taken one bottle of the New Heart Cure the swelling had all gone down, and I was so much better that I did my own work. On my recommendation six others are taking this valuable remedy."—Mrs. Morgan, 569 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, a discovery of an eminent specialist in heart disease, is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is positively free from all opiates or dangerous drugs.

IS EARLY RISING : : HEALTHFUL?

It is if You Start the Day by Reading the Right Kind of a Newspaper, and

THE PATRIOT is the right kind. It is the only complete morning newspaper that reaches Central Pennsylvania at an early hour of the day.

It is one of the foremost Democratic newspapers in the State, and the only one printed at the State Capital, the official and political centre of the Commonwealth.

It prints the news, receiving it over its own wires through the extraordinary facilities of the great Press associations, aided by its own correspondents.

THE PATRIOT is Democratic to the core. It is opposed to bosses and an enemy of corrupt monopolies. It isn't afraid to fight the wrong; it never hesitates to speak for the right.

It makes a specialty of department news and gives more each day than all the other State papers combined.

The Legislative session of 1895 will be of great importance to the people of the State. THE PATRIOT with special reporters will keep its readers fully informed concerning this and all other political and economic matters. It has exclusive opportunities for securing advance news of a public kind.

DAILY, every week day morning in the year, $5 a year.

WEEKLY, Tuesday evening of each week, $1 a year.

THE DAILY issue will be sent four months on trial, by mail only, on receipt of $1.

THE WEEKLY will be sent four months on trial, by mail only, on receipt of 25 cents.

THE PATRIOT is the best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Philad.

Free to the Unemployed: It inserts without charge advertisements of those wanting employment. Its Help Order, has brought assistance to Hundreds. It has a cent a Word Want Column for other wants.

Address, THE PATRIOT COMPANY,
Harrisburg, Pa.

ALL DRUG STORES **TANSY PILLS!** SAFE AND SURE. SEND 4c. FOR "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.

HAVE YOU READ THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES is the most entensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

TERMS—DAILY, $3 per annum; $1 for four months; 30c per month; delivered by carriers for 6c per week. SUNDAY EDITION, twenty-four large, handsome pages—168 columns, elegantly illustrated, $2 per annum; 5c per copy. Daily and Sunday, $5 per annum; 50c per month.

WEEKLY EDITION, 50 cents a year.

Address all letters to

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Philadelphia.

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JUST A LITTLE BRIGHTER,
THAN ALL OTHERS

Is what you want in your newspaper.

THE PITTSBURGH CHRONICLE TELEGRAPH

FILLS THE WANT.

It is the leading family paper of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia. It gives all the news of the world. Its news from foreign lands is full and accurate. The only paper in Western Pennsylvania receiving the day reports of the Associated Press.

MARKET REPORTS.

Its market reports are recognized authority, always being complete and correct. Its general political news, editorials and discussions are comprehensive and interesting.

8-10-12 and 16 Pages
One Cent a Copy.
Delivered in all towns daily for
Six Cents a Week.
Mailed for 25c a Month.

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Square Type.
Spatulated.
Conical.
Artistic.
Philosophic.
Feminine.

The thumb is an unfailing index of character. The Square Type indicates a strong will, great energy and firmness. Closely allied is the Spatulated Type, the thumb of those of advanced ideas and business ability. Both of these types belong to the busy man or woman; and Demorest's Family Magazine prepares especially for such persons a whole volume of new ideas, condensed in a small space, so that the record of the whole world's work for a month may be read in half an hour. The Conical Type indicates refinement, culture, and a love of music, poetry, and fiction. A person with this type of thumb will thoroughly enjoy the literary attractions of Demorest's Magazine. The Artistic Type indicates a love of beauty and art, which will find rare pleasure in the magnificent oil-picture of roses, 16¼ x 24 inches, reproduced from the original painting by De Longpré, the most celebrated of living flower-painters, which will be given to every subscriber to Demorest's Magazine for 1895. The cost of this superb work of art was $350.00; and the reproduction cannot be distinguished from the original. Besides this, an exquisite oil or water-color picture is published in each number of the Magazine, and the articles are so profusely and superbly illustrated that the Magazine is, in reality, a portfolio of art works of the highest order. The Philosophic Type is the thumb of the thinker and inventor of ideas, who will be deeply interested in those developed monthly in Demorest's Magazine, in every one of its numerous departments, which cover the entire artistic and scientific field, chronicling every fact, fancy, and fad of the day. Demorest's is simply a perfect Family Magazine, and was long ago crowned Queen of the Monthlies. Send in your subscription; it will cost only $2.00, and you will have a dozen Magazines in one. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, Publisher, 15 East 14th Street, New York. Though not a fashion magazine, its perfect fashion pages, and its articles on family and domestic matters, will be of superlative interest to those possessing the Feminine Type of Thumb, which indicates in its small size, slenderness, soft nail, and smooth, rounded tip, those traits which belong essentially to the gentler sex, every one of whom should subscribe to Demorest's Magazine. If you are unacquainted with its merits, send for a specimen copy (free), and you will admit that seeing these THUMBS has put you in the way of saving money by finding in one Magazine everything to satisfy the literary wants of the whole family.

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

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C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., FEB. 14, 1894.--Supplement.

RECEIPTS AND EXPEND[illegible]URES

—OF—

CENTRE COUNTY

FOR 1894.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

JOHN Q. MILES, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH CENTRE COUNTY.

DR.

To cash bal. from 1893	$ 2348 33	
“ from Commissioners	28778 15	
“ U. S land tax	2980 89	
“ Collectors	39503 95	
“ seated land sales for taxes	97 69	
“ liquor licenses	641 25—	74350 26
		$74350 26

CR.

By County orders paid on the following accounts:		
Atwood, O.	540 00	
Assessors	3468 76	
Auditors	379 90	
Adams, T. F	1047 30	
Bridges	1796 04	
Co. Supt office	96 00	
Commonwealth of Pa	10191 53	
Commonwealth costs	3744 76	
Constables	582 90	
Court house	3005 00	
Court expense	6235 80	
Condo, John P., Sheriff	1168 88	
Danville Asylum	785 46	
Election, Reg	2424 22	
Election, Miscel	247 61	
Fortney, D F	175 00	
Fortney, D. F., on Coll	52 25	
Goodhart, G. L	1025 61	
Homeless Poor	84 14	
Huntingdon Reformatory	109 62	
Hunter, R. F	800 00	
Ishler, W. A., ex-Sheriff	966 40	
Inquests	10 87	
Jail	1436 92	
Jury Commissioners	143 32	
Loan Account	12352 19	
Lunacy	70 46	
Miscellaneous Expenses	1908 52	
Miles, J. Q., Treas	2000 00	
Printing	1416 14	
Park	157 48	
Refunding	195 37	
Rumberger G. W., Reg	76 35	
Seibert, Dr. J. L	100 00	
Scalps	664 00	
Soldier's Burial	470 00	
Smith, W. F., Prothy	614 65	
Strohm, J. B	952 84	
State tax ex	287 30	
Turnpike costs	2117 70	
Warren Asylum	378 50	
Western Penitentiary	385 28	
Wernersville Asylum	38 28—	64703 35
Paid by certificate from Court:		
Stenographers	1474 45	
Institute expenses	200 00	
Road and Bridge views	607 80—	2282 25
By balance		7364 66
		74350 26

To cash bal. Jan. 7, 1895 .... 7364 66

ACCOUNT OF TAXES.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES LEVIED AND OUTSTANDING FOR THE YEAR 1894.

DISTRICTS.	COLLECTORS.	LEVIED. *County.*	LEVIED. *State.*	OUTSTANDING. *County*	OUTSTANDING. *State.*
Bellefonte Boro	H. S Taylor	$ 4402 67	$ 4341 74	$ 1580 29	
Centre Hall Boro	F. A. Arney	333 37	238 13	94 11	11 34
Milesburg Boro	W. R. Campbell	292 91	92 59	180 34	14 75
Millheim Boro	J. H. Woomer	473 49	198 37	201 33	
Howard Boro	A. B. Bolter	335 29	143 09	79 87	
Philipsburg Boro	Robert Kinkead	2066 22	715 54	930 76	52 12
South Philipsburg Boro	J. B. Albert	135 81	8 20	90 16	
Unionville Boro	H. C. Calhoun	230 57	167 93	77 88	
Benner Twp	A. C. Kelley	1422 72	144 84	988 55	
Boggs Twp	Jas. M. Lucas	972 38	151 51	606 11	19 58
Burnside Twp	Jacob Craft	150 89	86 13	90 04	
College Twp	D. A. Grove	1905 25	256 08	963 93	
Curtin Twp	Peter Robb, Jr	188 07	19 63	147 12	11 55
Ferguson Twp	W. R. Port	1918 47	220 05	262 34	
Gregg Twp	C. A. Musser	2060 02	258 69	705 80	
Haines Twp	R. E. Stover	1702 94	581 05	200 26	
Halfmoon Twp	Simon Sellers	857 27	73 29	466 03	2 00
Harris Twp	J. T. Stewart	1080 06	317 99	333 59	
Howard Twp	Jos. Cassellberry	525 11	61 17	278 51	
Huston Twp	E. R. Williams	308 59	103 57	166 70	5 88
Liberty Twp	Irvin Spangler	665 09	88 51	168 39	01
Marion Twp	M. N. Zeigler	928 50	80 64	428 71	
Miles Twp	Cor. Stover	1607 16	483 38	604 43	
Patton Twp	G. W. Gray	987 78	90 55	432 74	
Penn Twp	A. R. Alexander	1113 31	200 37	486 44	
Potter Twp	R. B. Treaster	2240 94	278 15	1121 53	
Rush Twp	Robert Laws	654 68	22 39	630 82	22 39
Snow Shoe Twp	J. S. Smith	576 53	84 59	140 11	
Spring Twp	L. E. Jodon	2496 67	320 24	1230 82	
Taylor Twp	Vinton Beckwith	247 90	16 88	187 23	
Union Twp	Wm. Hosband	426 37	63 07	260 27	
Walker Twp	S. C. Hoy	1516 48	274 54	750 31	
Worth Twp	S. U. Harshbarger	272 32	67 46	188 92	
		$35095 33	$10300 36	$15134 41	$139 62

OUTSTANDING TAXES.

TAXES OUTSTANDING FROM FORMER YEARS.

DISTRICTS.	COLLECTORS.	AMOUNT.
1893.		
Bellefonte Boro	S D. Ray	$ 1192 11
Milesburg Boro	W. R Campbell	30 71
Howard Boro	E. C. Deitz	30 45
Philipsburg Boro	Robert Kinkead	344 16
South Philipsburg Boro	Jacob Heller	20 77
Benner Twp	John P Ishler	64 18
Boggs Twp	Wm. Shawley	292 64
Curtin Twp	Peter Robb, Sr	64 52
Gregg Twp	E. H. Shook	44 17
Haines Twp	Geo B. Shaffer	4 94
Liberty Twp	Jos. Bechdel	53 32
Marion Twp	G. M. Harter	142 30
Patton Twp	G. W. Gray	104 25
Potter Twp	J. T. Potter	147 81
Rush Twp	Robert Laws	1 62
Snow Shoe Twp	Wm. Shunkweiler	354 64
Taylor Twp	V. Beckwith	137 10
Walker Twp	S. H. Shaffer	05
		$3029 74
1892.		
Milesburg Boro	E. H. Carr	116 80
Curtin Twp	Peter Robb Sr	32 32
		$ 149 12

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COUNTY FOR 1894.

ASSETS.

Cash in hands of trea. Jan 7, '95	7364 66	
Outstanding taxes of 1894	15274 06	
Outstanding taxes of 1893	3029 74	
Outstanding taxes of 1892	149 12	
Claims in hands of att'y for col	360 37	
Asylum bills due from twp & boro	799 74	
Notes, good and collectible	577 08	
Dog tax outstanding for 1894	1394 97	
Sundry small claims	51 75—	29004 49

LIABILITIES.

Notes outstanding	13100 00	
A'mt due John P. Condo, sheriff	1869 95	
“ W. F. Smith Pro, g'l act	148 35	
“ “ rep. judgmts.	184 20	
“ “ fees Com. ca's	405 25	
“ sundry per. Com costs	261 89	
“ West. Pen. acct. 1894	843 08	
“ Huntingdon Ref 1894	73 50	
“ Nelson & Buchanan, on Miles twp. bridge	1000 00	
“ D. F Fortney, Co. Sol	125 00	
Unpaid sheep damage claims	453 16	
Estimated commissions	600 00	
Estimated exonerations	500 00—	19564 38
Assets in excess of Liabilities		9440 11

FUNDS NEEDED.

ESTIMATE OF FUNDS NEEDED.

For general expenses	40000 00	
For bridges	5000 00	
For improvements to public buildings	5000 00—	50000 00

DOG TAX.

ACCOUNT OF DOG TAXES AND SHEEP DAMAGES, COMMENCING 1st MONDAY IN JUNE, 1894.

DISTRICTS.	DOG TAX. *Levied.*	DOG TAX. *Coll'd*	DOG TAX. *Bal*	NO. SHEEP. *Killed.*	NO. SHEEP. *Injured*	*Amount Damages*	*Officers' Fees.*	*Total Claim.*
Bellefonte Boro	88 50	10 50	78 00					
Centre Hall Boro	12 50	7 00	5 50					
Milesburg Boro	22 00	5 00	17 00	2		12 00	4 00	16 00
Millheim Boro	18 50	5 50	13 00					
Howard Boro	12 50	2 50	10 00					
Philipsburg Boro	91 50	22 50	69 00					
South Philipsburg Boro	21 50	50	21 00					
Unionville Boro	11 00	5 50	5 50					
Benner Twp	99 50	18 00	81 50					
Boggs Twp	106 00	10 00	96 00	2		9 00	6 00	15 00
Burnside Twp	43 50	15 50	28 00					
College Twp	71 50	37 50	34 00	1	11	19 00	6 00	25 00
Curtin Twp	57 00	10 50	46 50	6	1	18 00	9 00	27 00
Ferguson Twp	92 50	35 50	57 00	17	5	42 87	22 00	64 87
Gregg Twp	129 00	53 50	75 50	3	2	11 00	9 00	20 00
Haines Twp	101 00	70 50	30 50	47	14	165 00	34 00	199 00
Halfmoon Twp	41 50	17 00	24 50	21	11	92 20	20 00	112 20
Harris Twp	50 50	32 00	18 50	3	1	8 00	3 00	11 00
Howard Twp	51 00	13 00	38 00					
Huston Twp	43 50	7 00	36 50					
Liberty Twp	44 00	24 00	20 00					
Marion Twp	46 50	18 50	28 00	17	20	63 34	13 00	76 34
Miles Twp	92 00	43 00	49 00					
Patton Twp	47 50	15 50	32 00	31	7	86 75	15 00	101 75
Penn Twp	65 00	24 50	40 50	3		7 75	9 00	16 75
Potter Twp	130 50	44 00	86 50	3	1	10 15	9 00	19 15
Rush Twp	77 50		77 50	6	1	11 00	8 00	19 00
Snow Shoe Twp	111 00	47 50	63 50					
Spring Twp	73 50	24 00	49 50	60	40	204 25	54 00	258 25
Taylor Twp	35 00	14 00	21 00		3	8 50	3 00	11 50
Union Twp	57 50	15 50	42 00					
Walker Twp	93 00	37 00	56 00					
Worth Twp	52 50	8 00	44 50	5		13 00	6 00	19 00
	2090 00	694 50	1395 50	233	117	781 81	230 00	1011 81

Total amount collected	694 50
Less col. commission and abatements	47 83
Balance	646 67
Amount paid on sundry claims	558 65
Balance in hands of Treasurer	88 02

ACCOUNTS IN DETAIL.

COMMONWEALTH COSTS AND FEES IN SUNDRY CASES, ETC.

Wm J. Singer, Dis. Atty, sun. fees	620 85	
J. C. Meyer, asst c'sl Harmon c'se	15 00	
N B Spangler, N. P. testimony for new trial, Rowe case	27 35	
W A Ishler, ex-Sher, unset. cases	61 78	
S F Foster, J. P. fees sundry cas's	31 75	
J. M. Green, “	13 08	
Hayes Schenck, “	5 13	
J. S. Houseman, “	5 84	
J. S. Smith, “	6 55	
W. S. Williams, “	12 10	
S J. Herring, “	7 81	
Jerre Ryan, “	17 59	
B. Rich, “	3 10	
W. F. Courter, “	14 76	
W. A. Murray, “	2 95	
J. H. Oliger, “	5 60	
J. B. Linn, “	7 45	
J. W. Collins, “	6 40	
J I. Morris, “	4 55	
J. M. Hurley, “	4 70	
J. S. Martin, “	1 25	
J. F. Garthoff, “	16 06	
N. Bierly, “	3 00	
M. L. Risnel, “	7 50	
B J. Laporte, “	17 35	
J. W. Adams, “	2 75	
Thomas Weston, “	2 25	
H. H. Osman, “	2 10	
J. C. Williams, “	10 67	
J. C. Boal, “	1 70	
Robert Martin, const. sund. cases	16 16	
A. S. Smith, asst. “	1 50	
S. J. McClintic, “	10 15	
V. Beckwith, “	26 29	
Harry Gunter, “	5 43	
Jas. McMullen, “	20 37	
Jas. Gray, “	11 19	
Alf. Lucas, “	30 54	
J. L. Walkley, “	3 82	
Harry Simler, “	7 00	
A. Osman, “	6 12	
Wm. Gares, “	120 41	
Joshua Folk, “	25 48	
J. B. Resides, “	3 83	
S. F. Fox, “	21 86	
H. H. Montgomery, “	133 01	
W. H Earon, “	3 03	
A. Mullen, dep. “	6 00	
A. J. Gorton, “	7 56	
Harvey Benner, “	2 82	
Jerre Funk, “	6 06	
T J. Dunkle, dep. “	12 15	
Harrison Stine, “	5 55	
W. W. Spangler, “	94	
M. Cowher, “	6 22	
Geo. Ertley, “	2 44	
Wm. Resides, “	8 34	
C. H. Smull, “	33	
Lewis Kyle, “	27 78	
D. B Geary, “	70 65	
Jacob Robb, “	3 04	
Reuben Kline, “	4 56	
S. Roland, “	2 00	
Chas. Turner, “	6 66	
E. G. Mingle, “	18 88	
Ambrose Holter, “	6 29	
J. L. Dunlap, dep “	4 34	
P. C. Frank, “	3 17	
E G. Matts, “	8 97	
Witness fees in Com vs		
“ G W Beightol	1 80	
“ J Clarence Davis	65 51	
“ Wm Walker	6 66	
“ Abraham Jackson	12 30	
“ Devine & Riley, etal	15 12	
“ H & J Vanderpool	22 74	
“ H. Vanderpool	12 12	
“ Brack Powell	3 00	
“ John Klinger	9 60	
“ Harvey Heaton	3 18	
“ Jacob Test	54 70	
“ George Searson	4 68	
“ Christ McKinley	6 24	
“ H. Baird	1 50	
“ W. F. Richards	3 67	
“ W J Wirth	58 74	
“ S Sommerville	1 68	
“ O. Nason	7 29	
“ Chas Yonkers	9 72	
“ Margaret Sullivan	8 38	
“ L Christoff	24 82	
“ Geo Johnson	6 72	
“ A Stewart	51 12	
“ Jas Cornelly	12 00	
“ Robert Bloom	3 18	
“ John River, et al	34 48	
“ Harvey Searson	164 01	
“ H. Steele, (Kinzer)	48 24	
“ Harvey Hampton	1 50	
“ John Iddings	22 84	
“ S Immell	9 00	
“ Chas Brown	3 00	
“ William Hall	3 60	
“ Jacob Jackson	1 00	
“ Eleanor Cathcart	7 50	
“ John Watson	11 97	
“ Carl Voilto	9 18	
“ John Walker	17 12	
“ A S Garman	39 60	
“ E C Rowe	163 23	
“ Rudy Watkins	76 66	
“ Melvina Fink	5 76	
“ Christ Miller	7 80	
“ J N Wahn, 1893	11 18	
“ Geo Drura	4 44	
“ Harry Gehret	5 04	
“ John Snyder	63 06	
“ Robt Miller	13 79	
“ A W A Garver	6 96	
“ W C Lose	3 30	
“ Thomas Tonner	7 56	
“ A Oswolt	41 03	
“ Louis Lose	4 56	
“ Wm Fry	5 73	
“ Thos Fink	13 62	
“ Levi Hamer	9 48	
“ F Walter	37 31	
“ John Bowers	13 32	
“ Ammon Snyder	25 44	
“ Bowrey Walker	5 12	
“ Peter Kuhn	3 00	
“ Jos Travis	28 47	
“ John Helms	14 48	
“ John Kesigle	16 30	
“ Wm Fisher	56	
“ R L Dart, 1893	1 59	
“ Wm Gares	55 05	
“ A Mallory	3 18	
“ Zene Hoover	26 28	
“ Eugene Strunk	7 44	
“ H S Stuart, '93	2 25	
“ Frank Gingher, '92	1 68	
“ J Hogencamp	1 50	
“ Chas Johnson	29 76	
“ M Walker (Rowen)	28 88	
“ N Pennington	9 56	
“ Weaver, Auman, &c	35 96	
“ T F Farner	2 34	
“ S Meese, '93	1 50	
“ Lann Smith	10 44	
“ Sampsell & Huey	30 10	
“ Annie Simpson	7 98	
“ Jerre Bland	64 86	
“ Meyer & Ryan	42 19	
“ C. Wildoner	28 59	
“ J Sepoliger	2 06	
“ Johnson & Poorman	29 84	
“ Jacob Hazel	30 24	
“ Wm Hannon	28 00	
“ John Bierly	12 24	
“ M & Mary Harmon	210 04	
“ J L Showers	9 56	
Costs of arrest req'n. &c	83 52—	$3744 76

ELECTION EXPENSES.

		Feb.	Nov.
Bellefonte borough,	n w	$21 60	$19 00
“ “	s w	16 40	19 00
“ “	w w	21 00	16 00
Centre Hall “		23 68	20 80
Howard “		21 14	18 40
Milesburg “		21 41	16 60
Millheim “		26 83	30 80
Philipsburg “	1st w	27 87	27 60
“ “	2nd w	27 42	33 45
“ “	3d w	27 85	23 40
South Phil'pg “		28 74	27 40
Unionville “		21 61	18 10
Benner township		22 40	
“ “	n p		16 60
“ “	s p		16 80
Burnside “		20 44	22 40
Boggs “	n p	18 80	14 00
“ “	e p	18 74	17 20
“ “	w p	22 20	24 10
Curtin “		22 57	26 25
College “	e p	23 18	25 65
“ “	w p	20 20	28 15
Ferguson “	e p	25 23	27 95
“ “	w p	20 16	27 10
Gregg “	n p	15 88	18 60
“ “	e p	26 95	21 20
“ “	w p	17 00	18 85
Haines “	e p	22 36	23 60
“ “	w p	21 20	31 80
Harris “		25 50	27 10
Halfmoon “		25 28	29 85
Howard “		22 60	14 25
Huston “		22 94	27 80
Liberty “		22 41	26 40
Marion “		21 80	17 20
Miles “	e p	19 04	23 40
“ “	m p	28 56	24 60
“ “	w p	19 04	21 60
Patton “		24 47	19 60
Penn “		26 [illegible]	30 60
Potter “	n p	20 20	30 40
“ “	s p	24 36	26 40
Rush “	n p	29 54	36 40
“ “	s p	[illegible]	25 65
Snow Shoe “	e p	24 14	19 30
“ “	w p	20 14	20 65
Spring “	n p	14 72	20 20
“ “	s p	14 80	25 05
“ “	w p	22 77	16 20
Taylor “		20 89	18 20
Union “		25 08	19 05
Walker “		21 69	27 65
Worth “		24 74	28 25
F Sensor, r rent, Nov '93, Union			6 50
D Heckman “ “ Benner			4 00
J C Meyer, count'g offi'l vote Nov			10 00
L A Shaffer “ “			10 00
Harry Kellar “ “			10 00
W E Gray			10 00
C Dale, sen. ret. judge			1 50
J K McFarland, jud. ret. judge			12 10
J C Harper, cong. ret. judge			18 40
			1272 30
		1151 92	1151 92
Total amount			$2424 22

ASSESSORS' ACCOUNTS.

Bellefonte Boro.		
NW. HH Harshbarger, val & reg	109 31	
SW. J L Runkle, val & reg	88 45	
WW. J Sheffler, val & Reg	62 72	
Centre Hall Boro.		
D A Boozer, reg & val	28 83	
Howard Boro.		
Hayes Schenck, reg & val	58 75	
Milesburg Boro.		
F. G. Mattern, reg & val	57 55	
Millheim Boro.		
C. W. Hartman, reg & val	52 72	
Philipsburg Boro.		
1W. A H Smith val & reg	86 40	
2W D A Paul, val & reg, bal '93	26 60	
“ “ par. rnd'rd	73 39	
3W. M G Gray, val & reg	97 98	
Unionville Boro.		
Wm Iddings, val & reg	46 16	
South Philipsburg Boro.		
Wm Bates, val & reg	27 89	
Benner Twp.		
Jas Clark, val & reg	92 22	
“ bal, '93	30 20	
NP, Geo G Hastings, reg	22 50	
SP. John Ishler, reg	29 80	
Boggs Twp.		
N P. T Zimmerman, reg	2 00	
N P. Harris Poorman, reg	25 00	
W P. A C Iddings, reg, bal '93	19 38	
W P. Geo Taylor, reg	36 70	
E P. J M Parker, reg	25 18	
G H Leyman, val	100 43	
Burnside Twp.		
Geo Hodollar, val & reg	48 02	
College Twp.		
H F McGirk, val	63 02	
E P. J F Wasson, reg	2 00	
E P W R Houser, reg	26 50	
W P. S Slagle, reg	2 00	
W P. J L Holmes, reg	28 09	
Curtin Twp.		
T S Delong, val & reg	33 53	
Peter Robb, Jr, “	26 15	
Ferguson Twp.		
E P. C B McCormick, reg, bal'93	23 09	
E P. W H Roush, reg	33 30	
W P G B Goheen, reg, bal '93	10 00	
W P. J B Goheen, “	8 60	
W. P. “ “	2 00	
W H Fry, val	78 46	
Gregg Twp.		
N P. J P Grove, reg, bal '93	8 45	
N P. G F Weaver, reg' part 1	8 25	
W P. J H Goodhart, reg, bal '93	12 73	
W P. J I Condo, reg	27 34	
E P. J H McCool reg	25 19	
J P Heckman, val	67 77	
Haines Twp.		
E P. E M Boone, reg	25 87	
W P. H A Acker, reg	32 05	
E G Mingle, val	76 81	
Halfmoon Twp.		
J C Stevens, val & reg	43 95	
Harris Twp.		
J P Weber, val & reg	60 85	
Howard Twp.		
N G Pletcher, val & reg, bal '93	21 36	
“ “	70 82	
Huston Twp		
L C Bullock, val & reg	67 50	
Liberty Twp.		
A C Bowes, val & reg, bal '93	20 90	
“ “	78 20	
Marion Twp.		
D C Grove, val & reg	60 58	
Miles Twp.		
E P. H Gilbert, reg	2 00	
E P. C D Weaver, reg	8 74	
M P. J P Frank, reg	21 13	
W P. J B Hazel, reg	17 80	
D W Harter, val	88 13	
Patton Twp.		
H D Lee, val & reg	69 32	
Penn Twp.		
W H Ertle, val & reg	67 88	
Potter Twp.		
N P. J A Keller, reg, bal '93	20 35	
“ “	9 90	
S P. W W Royer, reg	30 34	
“ val	62 63	
Rush Twp.		
N P. Scott Fravell, reg	6 00	
N P. J D Gill, reg, part 1	16 19	
S P. J W Kerr, reg	18 50	
J E Rickard, val	82 05	
Snow Shoe Twp.		
E P. J I Yarnell, reg	37 36	
W P. Simeon Hazzard, reg	43 18	
J A Yeager, val	69 76	
Spring Twp.		
N P. J G Dubbs, reg	32 00	
S P. John Eisle, reg	2 00	
S P. J T Zeigler, reg	40 65	
W P E E Ardery, reg	2 00	
W P. Bert Poorman, reg	34 25	
M F Riddle, val	93 49	
Taylor Twp.		
Vinton Beckwith, val & reg	73 56	
Union Twp.		
E P Barton, val & reg	70 57	
Walker Twp.		
C S Beck, val & reg, bal '93	13 65	
“ “	86 25	
Worth Twp		
G R Williams, val & reg	64 03—	$3468 76

COURT EXPENSES.

Grand jurors, Jany. court	211 80	
“ April court	248 88	
“ Aug'st court	238 60	
“ Nov. court	212 20	
Trav. jurors, Jan. court spec'l T	401 80	
“ “ 1st week	612 02	
“ “ 2nd week	408 64	
“ April court 1t week	546 72	
“ “ 2nd week	461 36	
“ Aug. court 1st week	603 40	
“ “ 2nd week	450 20	
“ Nov. court 1st week	628 40	
“ “ 2nd week	430 76	
H Hoy, talisman, Jan. T. 1st w'k	4 00	
S Hunter, “ “	4 00	
W H Musser “ “	4 00	
W A Ishler “ April “	4 00	
M F Riddle “ Nov. “	4 00	
E T Tuten “ “	4 00	
W.H Derstine “ 2d w'k	4 00	
Mich'l Shaffer “	4 00	
George Cox “	4 00	
W T Speer “	2 00	
M S Graham “	2 00	
W. A Ishler “	2 00	
J K McFarland “	2 00	
N Bauer “	2 00	
S A Bell “	6 00	
H C Weaver “	6 00	
H I Taylor “	6 00	
John Howley “	4 00	
J T Lucas “	2 00	
S F Foster, court crier	46 00	
J L Dunlap, “	80 00	
Sim. Haupt, court messenger	160 00	
D S Dunham, tipstaff	110 00	
Martin Morrison, tipstaff	112 00	
Origen Atwood “	126 00	
James McMullen “	10 00	
Joshua Folk “	10 00	
A S & C M Garman, meals jurors	57 00—	6235 80

COURT HOUSE EXPENSES.

A. G. Morris, lime, etc	1 82	
McCalmont & Co, yard fertilizer	2 35	
Orrin Miller, kal. Rec vault	2 50	
D. Mechtley, laying floor Rec vlt.	11 75	
J. L. Dunlap, repairs	5 85	
Michael Shields, repairs	25	
McSully Bros., sundry painting	15 67	
E. C. Rowe, chairs for offices	25 50	
W. R Brachbill, “	3 75	
F. E. Naginey, “	9 25	
Elec. Lght Co, lght, imps & reprs.	250 65	
Bellft Gas Co. steam heat 7 mo.	318 89	
Office Specialty Mfg Co furn. for Rec vault	2000 00	
C. J. & F. E. Taylor, plumbing	2 25	
Joseph Bros. & Co. sundry sup.	208 84	
H. A McKee & Bro., sun. hdrwr.	72 37	
D. Irvin & Son, “	16 40	
Chas. Smith, agt insurance	45 00	
H. H. Harshbarger, “	12 00—	$3005 00

JAIL EXPENSES

Joseph Bros. & Co. sundry mdse	215 98	
J J Gramley, soap, buckets, etc	11 30	
M Fauble, clothing for pris'ns	3 00	
C M Parish, disinfectants	2 30	
L H Wian, filling bed ticks	4 50	
Phoenix Plan'g Mill Co. lumber	18 79	
H H Harshbarger, ins., renew'l	42 50	
Chas. Smith, ins., renewal	42 50	
C Schrock, repair'ng bedsteads	21 50	
C J & F Taylor, plumbing	8 55	
Wm Culveyhouse, repair'g locks	5 10	
Jas Carson, filling bed ticks	2 10	
J L Dunlap, carpentering	11 60	
A M Greninger, carpentering	75	
E Brown Jr, wall paper	3 99	
McSully Bros, painting etc	2 32	
Bellefonte Supply h'se, pipes etc	20 63	
E K Rhoads, coal	28 50	
H A McKee & Bro, hardware etc	133 04	
W B Maitland, rep'ng interior	6 75	
Chas Collins, labor	1 50	
Orrin Miller, white washing etc	19 00	
Dr McEntire, pulling teeth, pr's	2 50	
Richard Lutz, carpentering	12 00	
Jas Harris & Co, plast's suppl's	11 90	
D S Mechtly, cement'g cistern	4 40	
Eli Baney, hauling ashes etc	3 25	
Bellef'te Gas Co. heat 7 months	304 35	
Electric Light Co, light etc	173 41	
R J Schad & Bro, plumbing	95 73	
E F Garman, blankets for pris's	6 30	
Mrs C Solt, washing for prison's	103 28	
Jno P Condo, clothing for pris's	14 25	
Jno P Condo, filling bed ticks	6 25	
A C Mingle shoes for prisoners	3 35	
F Wallace, brick, mortar etc	4 75	
Lyon & Co, clothing for prison's	4 00—	1436 92

PRINTING ACCOUNT.

Amounts paid for sundry printing and advertising.

Centre Magnet	10 00	
Keystone Gazette	141 28	
Philipsburg Ledger	12 45	
Philipsburg Journal	9 10	
Millheim Journal	103 46	
Bellefonte Republican	25 75	
Centre Reporter	182 39	
Democratic Watchman	335 00	
Bituminous Record	22 00	
Centre Democrat	574 90—	$1416 14

HOMELESS POOR ACCOUNT.

J B Long, O P Rush twp, exp'ns incident to killing of 4 men in freight wreck	37 00	
R M Read, drugs for H Gross & Wm Cahill, indigent miners	3 75	
Dr F B Read, medical attend'ce on above injured miners	38 75	
P R R Co, fare of Louisa Flomick to Braddock, Pa.	4 64—	84 14

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Jas Harris, col. sub. to tele. ex.	1 50	
C Schrock repairing tools	75	
Western U. T. Co., telegraphing	5 23	
Adams Ex. Co. sundry charges	23 62	
American Ex. Co. “	8 86	
Telephone Co, rent etc	78 60	
Commercial Stamp co., pads	50	
Wm Culveyhouse, stamps etc	75	
H Y Stitzer, sundry stationery	28 61	
Geo T Bisel “ “	68 10	
A Garbrick, ice	21 15	
J A Fiedler, p m, pos'ge stamps	27 44	
D F Fortney “ “	50 04	
W G Morrison, rec. Coms. bonds	8 00	
H B Shaffer, photo, court house	5 00	
R T McMonigal, cut, “	14 00	
Hough & Hawley, office suppl's	5 10	
J Zeller & Son, supplies	16 60	
J J Gramley, payment of note	39 00	
R Ickoff, sundry drayage	3 75	
Eli Baney, “	50	
J C Johnson “	60	
J Barlett “	3 78	
S D Gettig, copying duplicates	12 00	
H J Jackson, “ catch b'ks etc	41 00	
J H McFarland & Co, plates of Comrs. signatures	5 25	
S D Ray, coll. water tax 1893	100 00	
Wm Jamison, mak'g snow shov'l	75	
G T Bush, stationery	1 93	
R T Strohm, copying registers	40 28	
Bellefonte Supply house, steam repair contract, balance	18 00	
W F Murphy's Sons, blank b'ks	15 50	
L M Adams, copying registers	32 12	
Wm Mann Co, books, blanks etc	109 20	
J C Goodhart, copying registers	12 87	
G B Goodhart “	12 88	
R F Hunter, paper purchased	10 85	
W G Johnston & Co blank b'ks	386 80	
Hunt & company, pens	6 00	
H Hall, blanks for prothonotary	7 25	
H S Taylor, coll. water tax, 1894	100 97	
A H Saunders, rubber stamps	10 22	
Keystone Gazette, sub. 4 month	50	
J W King, rebinding old books	8 00	
A Baum, livery hire	2 00	
J L Neff, auctioneer'g, land sale	2 00	
J A Harper & co. janitor sup'ls	11 41	
John Reasner, night watch, jail	22 50	
E C Woods, night watch on records during repairs	63 12	
Yost writing machine co, exchange on machine	10 00	
D Irvin & Son, sundry mdse	3 00	
J Derr, auctioneer'g old furnit'e	1 50	
J Keasner, labor, regist'rs vault	6 00	
W H Garman “ “	3 75	
J L Dunlap “ “	2 50	
H J Jackson “ “	3 00	
R O Bracht, livery hire	3 28	
P R R co, freight	1 51	
J Moore, sec. annual fee Comrs. State association	5 00	
Racket store co, drap'g for c. h.	5 96	
F P Blair & co, rep. town clock	4 00	
D W Woodring, conv'yg Annie Simpson, Altoona	6 62	
Miss Clara Valentine, convey'g same to New York	5 00	
J B Strohm, reward for arrest of Meyer & Ryan (ordr of court)	20 00	
J Q Miles, treas sale deeds to co	382 52—	1908 52

ELECTION EXPENSES, MISCELLANEOUS.

J H Wright & Co, elec'n blanks	27 30	
G L Goodhart, ex. del'ng ballots	19 96	
A Baum, horse hire	14 00	
Jesse Cox “	10 50	
J H Weaver, booth serv., Boggs	4 00	
T F Adams, exp. del'ing ballots	34 20	
J T Lucas, booth service, west precinct Snow Shoe twp	6 00	
J L Dunlap, delivering ballots	11 21	
C M Muffley, booth service and room rent, Howard twp	9 00	
J F Baney, hauling booths	1 00	
W L Taylor, mak'g table, S Ph'g	2 75	
A J Cook, tabulat'g vote Feb el'c	10 00	
J C Meyer, “ “	10 00	
L A Shaffer, “ “	5 00	
J S Martin, booth serv., Marion	2 00	
W R McCloskey “ Curtin	2 25	
G E Mensch, delivering ballots	4 00	
M R Adams, “	7 00	
H F Kessinger, booth s., Liber'y	2 00	
Sechler & Co, candles for booths	5 00	
J Dunkle, table, Walker twp	4 00	
H Benner, booth serv, Benner	4 00	
R Barlett, hauling booths	1 00	
G W Ward, chairs, N P Spring	1 00	
W Gares, booth serv, W W B'lfte	2 00	
Marietta Mfg Co, ballot box etc, South p Benner twp	4 94	
H N Hoy, h hire, deliv'ng b box	1 00	
J Ray, booth serv, College twp.	3 00	
E G Mingle, delivering ballots	2 00	
G E Mensch, booth s, Millheim	1 00	
Logan Fire Co, rent, N W Blfte	5 00	
J Mulfinger, booth s, S P Spring	1 00	
C B Sandford, r rent, 3 W Phbg.	5 00	
W Fulton, treas, rent w p Boggs	4 00	
J C Rossman, booth service, n p Gregg, 3t	3 00	
Samuel Bruss, b s, Potter twp 4t	4 00	
S M Bell, “ Harris twp	1 00	
John Eisle “ s p Spring	1 00	
J Mulfinger, r rent 2t, “	12 50—	247 61

SOLDIERS' BURIAL ACCOUNT.

H. P. Harris burial J. Williams (col)	35 00	
“ Wm. Green, (col)	35 00	
“ Wm. H. Brown	35 00	
“ Samuel Bathurst	35 00	
W. W. M Cormic “ A. H. Faust	35 00	
B. F. Holter “ R. V. Butler	35 00	
W. A. Tobias “ Wm. T. Buck	35 00	
P. W. Burkett “ John Dellett	35 00	
I. F. Davis “ Henry Irwin	35 00	
“ Jerre Blair	35 00	
“ John J Shirk	35 00	
G. M. Boal “ Thos. J. Wilson	35 00	
J Cassellberry “ Reuben Watkins	35 00	
H. G Strohmeier, tombstone for A. H. Faust	15 00—	$470 00

TURNPIKE COSTS.

J. G. Love asst. counsel for Co	25 00	
Witnesses in Bellefonte & Phbg. Turnpike Co vs. Centre Co	50 46	
Witnesses Bald Eagle & Nittany Turnpike Co. vs. Centre Co	96 35	
A. Holter, const. subp. serv.	3 59	
Bald Eagle & Nittany Turnpike Co., C Long, treas. verdict & costs in suit vs. Centre Co	846 22	
Belf'te & Phbg Turnpike Co. ver. int. & costs in suit vs Centre co.	1096 28—	$2117 70

REFUNDING ACCOUNT.

S. Martin, overpaid state tax	2 25	
W. R. Campbell, treas. Lien fund, Milesburg boro	167 38	
P. Young, on dup. Worth twp. '92	2 60	
John P. Harris, treas. Lien school funds, Bellefonte	8 40	
E. H. Whitmer col. on dup. Benner twp. '92	8 59	
Jos. Cassellberry, col on dup. Howard twp. '92	1 06	
W. E Smith, U. S. land tract sold	5 09—	$195 37

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Milesburg Bridge.		
Nelson & Buchanan, sup'strctre.	1470 00	
D. M Butts, engineer on abutmts	28 40	
Spring Mills Bridge. (Reconstruction)		
Jerome Spigelmyer	250 00	
P. R Auman, painting	8 19	
H A. McKee & Bro. paint	5 65	
Miles Township Bridge.		
D. M. Butts, engineer on abutmts	33 80—	$1796 04

LOAN ACCOUNTS.

John B Mitchell, interest	66 00	
A. C. Mingle, interest	60 00	
Benj Kaufman, interest	110 00	
Mrs. M. H. Wilson, interest	100 00	
Jackson, Crider & Hastings, loans & interest	8290 14	
Wm Harper, loan & interest	3726 05—	12352 19

LUNACY COMMISSIONS.

H. H. Harshbarger, et al, com. on R St. F. Radin	20 00	
Harry Keller, et al, com on John Whitehill	18 00	
John M. Dale, et al, com. on Geo. Davis	17 46	
D. C. Royer, et al, com on Wm. Young in penitentiary	15 00—	$ 70 46

AUDITORS' ACCOUNTS.

H. W. Bickle, services	72 50	
W. W Royer, serv. & mileage	85 20	
J D. Wagner, “	88 20	
S. D. Gettig, clerk	75 00	
J. C Harper, auditing accts. Pro'y, Reg. & Rec	49 50	
Orvis, Bower & Orvis, counsel	10 00—	$379 90

D. F. FORTNEY, COM'S ATTY.

By fee for year 1894	300 00	
To Sundry orders on account	175 00	
Balance due	125 00—	125 00
D F Fortney, collections.		
Collection fees on sundry claims	52 25—	52 25

PARK ACCOUNT.

J. L. Dunlap, planting trees	75	
J. Reasner, clean'g lawn & gut'rs.	2 63	
M. Cunningham, rep. pavements	152 10	
Joshua Folk, pruning trees	1 50	
R. Ickoff, hauling brush	50—	$157 48

CONSTABLES' PAY.

Returns & mileage, Jan court	139 68	
“ April court	147 90	
“ August court	148 14	
“ Nov. court	147 18—	$582 90

SCALP ACCOUNT.

Wild cats, 38	76 00	
Foxes, 443	443 00	
Minks, 148	37 00	
Justices affidavits, 432	108 00—	$ 661 00

STATE TAX EXPENSE.

W. G. Morrison, reporting mortgages to Com'rs	87 30	
R. F. Hunter, clerk, keeping record of judgmts & mrtgs	200 00 -	$287 30

INQUESTS.

R. K. Wilson, for jurors on Perry Condo, inquest	10 87—	$10 87

STENOGRAPHER'S PAY.

Amounts paid by Co. Treas. to sundry persons direct, upon certificate from the Court for recording and transcribing testimony, etc:

C. F. Lemmon	100 00	
W. F. Reber	714 25	
J. F. Condon	616 70	
T. A. Lucas	43 50—	1474 45

ROAD AND BRIDGE VIEWS.

Amount paid direct by Co. Treas. upon certificates from Court to sundry persons for views on sundry roads & bridges	607 80—	607 80

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

S. M. Jackson, State Treas. State tax, 1894	10089 61	
J. Q. Miles, co treas 1 p ct. com.	101 92—	10191 58

COUNTY SUPT'S. OFFICE.

F. W. Crider, rent	85 00	
Electric Light Co., light	9 75	
F E. Naginey, rep. chairs	1 25—	$ 96 00

JURY COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS.

George Bower, serv. & mileage	56 32	
Samuel Aley, “	47 00	
R F. Hunter, clerk	40 00—	$143 32

COUNTY INSTITUTE EXPENSES.

Amount paid by Co Treas. direct to Prof. C. L. Gramley, Co. Supt	200 00—	200 00

ROBT. F. HUNTER, COM. CLERK.

Salary, 1894	800 00—	$800 00

G. W. RUMBERGER, REGISTER.

Recording births and deaths	76 35—	$ 76 35

DR. J. L. SEIBERT, COUNTY PHYSICIAN.

Salary as Co Physician, 1894	100 00—	$ 100 00

WARREN ASYLUM.

Maintenance of inmates	378 50—	$ 378 50

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

Keeping convicts, for 1893	385 28—	$ 385 2

WERNERSVILLE ASYLUM.

Maintenance of inmates	38 28—	$ 38 28

W. A. ISHLER, EX-SHERIFF.

Bal salary for year 1893	966 40—	$966 40

ORIGEN ATWOOD, JANITOR.

Salary for year	540 00—	$540 00

JOHN Q. MILES, COUNTY TREASURER.

Salary for year 1894	2000 00—	$2000 00

DANVILLE ASYLUM.

For maintenance of inmates, '94	785 46—	785 46

HUNTINGDON REFORMATORY.

For maintenance of convicts, '94	109 62—	$109 62

Itemized Accts. of Co. Officers.

COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS.

Geo. L. Goodhart.		
By 259 days services in office	906 50	
By 4 days viewing bridges	14 00	
By 7 days deliv'g ballots & elect. papers, Feb. & Nov	24 50	
By sundry expenses with same	9 76	
By sundry trav. ex. to & from B'ft	70 85—	1025 61
To sundry orders	1025 61—	1025 61
T Frank Adams,		
By 276 days services in office	966 00	
By 8 days deliv'g ballots & election papers, etc, Feb. & Nov	28 00	
By 1 day at Union twp	3 50	
By 2 days at Philipsburg	7 00	
By 1 day viewing bridge Miles tp.	3 50	
By 1 day Com. con. at Pottsville	3 50	
By 1 day at Curtin twp	3 50	
By sundry exp. with above	35 80—	1050 80
To sundry orders	1047 30	
To balance	3 50—	1050 80
J. B. Strohm.		
By 260 days services in office	910 00	
By 6 days deliv. ballots & election papers, Feb. & Nov	21 00	
By 2 days viewing bridge Miles tp	7 00	
By sundry expenses with above	14 84—	$952 84
To sundry orders	952 84—	$952 84

ACCT. OF JNO. P. CONDO, SHERIFF, '94

By 6415 days boarding prison's	$1603 75	
convey'g H Searson penit'y	43 15	
“ M & Mary Harmon to Western penitentiary	49 54	
conv'yg T Meyers to penit'y	25 27	
“ A Weaver and Geo Rowen to penitentiary	49 54	
conv'yg J L Showers and A Snyder to penitentiary	48 44	
conv'yg J Hogencamp H ref	10 05	
“ N Pennington, Ch,s Meyer & S Ryan to H ref	20 55	
conv'yg St F Radin & J A Whitehill to Warren asyl'm	77 70	
conv'yg W Young from W penit'y to Danville asylum	46 97	
conv'yg G Davis, Danville	20 00	
prepar'g proc. Feb election	1 00	
posting same in 51 precincts	140 25	
701 miles traveled for same	42 06	
pr'tg 500 proc same Watch'n	30 00	
notify'g jury coms 4 times	16 00	
drawing jury 4 times	16 00	
summon'g 108 jurors April T	32 40	
“ “ “ Aug T	32 40	
“ “ “ Nov T	32 40	
“ “ “ Jan '95	32 40	
adv. 4 court proc Watchman	32 00	
“ “ Reporter	32 00	
“ “ Democrat	32 00	
“ “ Republican	32 00	
“ fish proc in Watchman	5 00	
“ “ Democrat	4 80	
remov'g fish baskets & walls from Penns creek	41 00	
prep. proc. for Nov election	1 00	
adv. “ Gazette	100 00	
“ “ Democrat	100 00	
500 suppl'ts “ Democrat	20 00	
cir proc Nov elec Watchman	100 00	
pub poor h proc in Democrat	20 40	
“ “ M Journal	15 50	
col $100 fines @ 3 per ct	3 00	
247 turnkey fees @ 50 cents	123 50	
fees in sundry com cases	159 76—	3194 83
To 29 jury fees	156 00	
To sundry orders on account	1168 88—	1324 88
By bal		1869 95

ACCOUNT OF W. F. SMITH, PROTH'Y.

Filing commissioners bonds	75	
Filing county treas. bond	25	
Swear'g co. auditors, fil'g oaths	1 00	
Cert. apptmt., twp officers	33 40	
Cert. court officers pay	24 70	
Cert. for talismen & jurors pay	22 80	
Cert. constables pay	2 25	
Fees in turnpike cases	10 75	
Fees in road & bridge views	52 30	
Petitions for sundry costs	3 75	
Fees on sundry commitments	13 50	
Petitions for discharges	31 25	
Inquest on Perry Condo	1 00	
Fees in sundry lunacy cases	15 85	
Filing county auditors report	50	
Recording report of grand jury	2 00	
Swearing constable, fil'g ret'ns	36 75	
Filing election returns	2 00	
Venire for jurors etc	10 55	
Filing and rec. collectors bonds	8 25	
Swearing jury coms, cl'k & sh'ff	2 10	
Fees on changing elect'n places	18 00	
Rec. decree and filing bond	1 50	
Fee petition for peddlers license	2 50	
Swearing grand jury	90	
Oaths to sundry officers etc	5 00	
Sundry cert. for pay of clerks	60	
Rec. names of boro & twp offi'rs	50 00	
Counting vote, 2 elections	15 00	
Sundry ex. charges on docum'ts	1 15	
Transmitting 52 names, persons voted for to sec. of com	13 35	
Transm'ng 6 names to sec. com.	1 50	
“ 10 “ justices “	2 50	
“ 10 bonds “	1 50	
Filing bonds 2 justices, app'ted	1 00	
Rec. 12 justices bonds & oaths	6 00	
Ent. 56 names of per'ns vot'd for	5 60	
Trans. 7 cer. to sec. com	2 10	
3 cer for sen. con & jud ret judg's	90	
5 cer of 5 co officers elected	1 50	
3 cert dist return judges	90	
Fees in sundry habeas corpus's	3 90	
Rep. paid for	35—	411 35
Bal 1893	364 65—	364 65
		776 00
To 3 jury fees	12 00	
To sundry orders	614 65—	626 65
By balance		149 35

JOHN Q. MILES, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH ROAD, SCHOOL AND POOR FUNDS ARISING FROM UNSEATED LANDS, 1894.

ROAD.

DISTRICTS.	*Bal. on Hand, Jan.* 1, 1894.	*Collected in* 1894.	*Treasurer's Commission.*	*Paid Out In* 1894.	*Overpaid in* 1893.	*Bal. on hand Jan.* 7, 1895.
Benner	$	$ 18 60	82	$19 68		
Boggs		172 22	2 33	56 00		63 89
Burnside	43 37	351 32	4 79	115 00		274 90
College	2 88	3 96				6 84
Curtin		404 00	8 66	207 90		187 44
Ferguson	13	115 73	1 25	30 00		84 61
Gregg		35 21	1 33	31 90		1 98
Haines	3 26	53 97				57 23
Halfmoon		59 85	1 13	27 00		31 72
Harris		95 84	3 84	92 10		
Howard	09	33 86	46	11 00		22 49
Huston		43 06	67	16 00		26 39
Liberty		72 25	2 72	65 29		4 24
Marion	1 00	46 25	1 54	36 85		8 86
Miles	3 16	163 77				166 93
Patton		62 73	1 40	33 58		27 75
Penn		39 80			3 26	36 54
Potter		59 01				59 01
Rush	5 82	1870 19	55 87	1340 83		479 31
Snow Shoe		434 11	16 65	399 51	10 52	7 43
Spring	11	24 81				24 92
Taylor	45	179 63	3 50	83 97		92 61
Union		108 43	4 34	104 09		
Walker	40 47	88 08	2 42	58 00		68 13
Worth		8 22				8 22
	$ 100 74	$ 4494 90	$ 113 72	$2728 70	$ 13 78	$1741 44

SCHOOL.

DISTRICTS.	*Bal. on Hand, Jan.* 1, 1894.	*Collected in* 1894.	*Treasurer's Commission.*	*Paid Out In* 1894.	*Overpaid in* 1893.	*Bal. on hand Jan.* 7, 1895.
Benner		9 94			4 00	5 94
Boggs		81 06	2 50	59 91		18 65
Burnside	2 91	257 57				260 48
College		2 52				2 52
Curtin		266 91	7 92	190 00		58 99
Ferguson		105 18				105 18
Gregg	1 51	15 52	35	8 49		8 19
Haines	2 37	35 24				37 61
Halfmoon		125 10				125 10
Harris	42 91	95 84				138 75
Howard		17 52				17 52
Huston		33 62			1 84	31 78
Liberty	16 14	35 95				52 08
Marion		34 38				34 38
Miles		191 73				191 73
Patton		28 96				28 96
Penn		21 21	42	10 19	1 91	8 69
Potter		43 34				43 34
Rush		2585 08	68 71	1649 11		867 26
Snow Shoe	[illegible]	554 2[illegible]	22 18	552 28		
Spring	2 25	30 33				32 58
Taylor	60	119 78	4 82	115 56		
Union		65 08				65 08
Walker		96 46				96 46
Worth		5 48	22	5 26		
Jones Ind		118 15	92	22 00		95 23
	68 93	4966 16	108 04	2592 80	7 75	2326 50

POOR.

DISTRICTS.	*Bal. on Hand, Jan.* 1, 1894.	*Collected in* 1894.	*Treasurer's Commission.*	*Paid Out In* 1894.	*Overpaid in* 1893.	*Bal. on hand Jan.* 7, 1895.
Benner		3 39				3 39
Boggs		121 67	5 28	126 80		
Burnside	[illegible]	55 43				65 96
College	2 12	72				2 84
Curtin	[illegible]	163 96	2 29	55 00		112 67
Ferguson	[illegible]	47 35			3 96	43 39
Gregg	[illegible] 29	13 77	02	45		14 59
Haines	[illegible] 48	44 05				76 53
Halfmoon	[illegible]	22 02				22 02
Harris	[illegible] 25	6 90				10 15
Howard	[illegible]	20 97	24	5 78		14 95
Huston	[illegible]	25 23	42	10 00		14 81
Liberty	[illegible]	31 61				31 61
Marion	[illegible]	30 29			30 48	
Miles	[illegible]	63 97				63 97
Patton	[illegible]	20 73				20 73
Penn	[illegible]	16 95			3 25	13 70
Potter	[illegible]	40 04				40 04
Rush	[illegible]	1411 71	16 63	399 00		996 08
Snow Shoe	[illegible]	578 11	23 12	554 99		
Spring	[illegible]	24 20				24 20
Taylor		10 95	43	10 20	33	
Union	19 66	82 51	1 87	44 86		55 44
Walker		26 30	79	18 96		6 55
Worth		4 11				4 11
	69 23	2872 94	51 09	1226 04	38 02	1637 73

COUNTY TREASURER [illegible] OUNT WITH BOROUGH AND ROAD FUNDS ARISING FROM LIQUOR LICENSES.

DISTRICT[illegible]	*Collected in* 1894.	*Treas Commission.*	*Paid Out,* 1894.
Bellefonte	600 00	30 00	570 00
Centre Hall	120 00	6 00	114 00
Howard Boro	120 00	6 00	114 00
Millheim Boro	240 00	12 00	228 00
Philipsburg Boro	960 00	48 00	912 00
Boggs Twp	60 00	3 00	57 00
Gregg Twp	60 00	3 00	57 00
Penn Twp	60 00	3 00	57 00
Potter Twp	60 00	3 00	57 00
Rush Twp	120 00	6 00	114 00
Snow Shoe Twp	240 00	12 00	228 00
Worth Twp	60 00	3 00	57 00
	$2700 00	$ 135 00	$2565 00

We, the und[illegible] of Centre County, do hereby certify, to the best of our knowledge and [illegible] report is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of [illegible] 1894, and order the same to be published.

G. L. GOODHART,
T. F. ADAMS,
J. B. STROHM,
Commissioners.

ATTEST: R F. HU[illegible]

We, the undersign[illegible] s of Centre County, do hereby certify that we have examined the books and accounts [illegible] h the above statement is based, and find it correct.

W. W. ROYER,
H. W. BICKLE,
J. D. WAGNER,
Auditors.

WOODWARD.

Haines Township Solid Against a County Poor House.

Engle & Brumgard have their stock of logs at their mill; about 8000 in all.

Harter & Co. have about finished hauling props to Ingleby and will now deliver lumber to the box factory at Millmont.

Robert Lynch, who left for Hanging Rock, West Virginia, some time ago is doing well.

The turnpike company had a lot of men shoveling out the snow drifts from the pike this week; the drifts are from ten to fifteen feet deep in places.

Mr. Robert Miller, of Millheim, will take possession of J. C. F. Motz's grist mill on Apr. 1.

Mrs. R. M. Wolfe who was confined to her bed with pneumonia is again convalescent.

H. O. Wirth and his best girl were to Union county last week on a visit to friends and relatives.

The roads have been so blocked with snow that traveling has been stopped for several days.

The Dubbs faction will commence work on their new church building as soon as the weather will permit.

The people in this section have filled their ice houses with ice from eight to twenty inches in thickness.

The thermometer registered from 40 above to 24 degrees below zero during the last six weeks.

A small child of Adam Winters, of Fiedler, died on Thursday and was buried at St. Paul church on Sunday.

Luther Guistwite, of Wolfe's Chapel, expects to convert his farm into a stock and dairy farm this summer.

Adam Korman will add a twenty by twenty-six addition to his house along Pine creek this summer.

Haines township is solid against a county poor house; they don't want to pay the Bellefonte ring a big salary for no work; our poor directors have money in the treasury and propose to keep it there.

Vote against the poor house.

Two new school houses in Haines township this summer; one at Woodward, to be a graded school, and one along Pine creek near Adam Weaver's farm.

Ask Thomas Milier about the Boston band.

A young barber from Millheim takes great interest in Harter's lumber camp west of Woodward at present.

C. W. Hosterman expects to go to Texas in the near future.

The Woodward String band is again in full operation.

—Men's overcoats and clothing at cost.—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

NEW OPENING....

The undersigned is about to occupy his new business stand and will open out an entirely new stock of

Furniture &...
...Wall Paper

Parlor Suits - from $25 up.
8-piece Oak Suiis, from $26 up.
Chairs, - from $4 to $10.
Rocking Chairs, $1.40 to $5.00.
Bed Springs and Mattresses correspondingly low.

All goods having been purchased low will be sold at

15 per cent, less than heretofore.

o—o

Goeds sold on installments to responsible parties at acceptable terms. Call and see—satisfaction guaranteed.

F. W. WEBER,
BOALSBURG, - PA.

KRUMRINE BROS.,
Apothecaries,
Bellefonte, - Penna.

Headquarters for

FINE PERFUMERY AND : :
: : : TOILET REQUISITES.

GET AN EDUCATION.

Education and fortune go hand in hand Get an education at the Central State Normal School Lock Haven, Pa. First-class accommodations and low rates. State aid to studeuts. For illustrated catalogue address,

JAMES ELDON, Ph. D., Principal,
Lock Haven.
novly

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED THE goods named below, at constable's sale, as the property of Abe. Halderman, Feb. 11, 1895, the same will be left in possession of Mrs. Abe. Holderman, at the pleasure of the undersigned: 1 horse, 1 mule, 1 cow, 4 hogs, calf, 2-horse wagon, drill, plow, share of wheat, hay, saw logs and all other personal property of Abe Holderman. All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with same in any manner

MILTON KLINE.
feb14-3t Tusseyville.

IN RE-ASSIGNED ESTATE OF JOHN A. Slack, in the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, No. 334 April term 1894. The undersigned, an auditor, appointed by the said court to hear and pass upon the exceptions, if any, filed to the account of James C. Boal, Assignee, &c., and to make dis ribution of the funds of the said estate in the hands of the said accountant to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will meet all parties in interest, for the purposes of the said appointment, at his office in Bellefonte, Pa., on Friday, March 1st, 1895, at 10 o'clock, a. m. where and when all parties in interest may attend, if they see proper.

C. P. HEWES,
feb14-3t Auditor.

—Don't shiver; get one of those good storm coats at Lewin's, Bellefonte, and be comfortable. Low price.

Did you ever see one of the famous waterproof Interlined Collars or Cuffs? It's very easy to tell, for they are all marked this way

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

They are the only Interlined Collars and Cuffs, and are made of linen, covered with waterproof "CELLULOID." They'll stand right by you day in and day out, and they are all marked this way

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

The first cost is the only cost, for they keep clean a long time, and when soiled you can clean them in a minute by simply wiping off with a wet cloth—that is the kind marked this way

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

These collars and cuffs will outlast six linen ones. The wearer escapes laundry trials and laundry bills—no chafed neck and no wilting down if you get a collar marked this way

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

Ask your dealer first, and take nothing that has not above trade mark, if you desire perfect satisfaction. All others are imitations absolutely.

If you can't find collars or cuffs marked this way, we will send you a sample postpaid on receipt of price. Collars, 25 cts. each. Cuffs 50 cts. pair. Give your size and say whether standup or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Every Man whose watch has been rung out of the bow (ring), by a pickpocket,

Every Man whose watch has been damaged by dropping out of the bow, and

Every Man of sense who merely compares the old pullout bow and the new

Non-pull-out

will exclaim: "Ought to have been made long ago!"

It can't be twisted off the case. Can only be had with Jas. Boss Filled and other cases stamped with this trade mark——

Send for a watch case opener (free).

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
Philadelphia.

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PHILADELPHIA,
DAILY SUNDAY WEEKLR
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It Prints All the News.

Pre-Eminently a Family Newspaper,

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PRESS WANT "ADS" give the greatest results. The people believe in them and use them. THE PRESS prints as high as 4,550 want advertisements in a single issue and has received 15,069 answers to Press Want Ads. in a single day, This shows why Press Want Ads. give the greatest results.

RATES FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS, Prepaid;

"Situations Wanted,"		½ cent a word
"Help Wanted"		1 cent a word
"Boarding"		2 cents a word
"Rooms"		2 cents a word
"For Sale" and	Sund.	2 cents a word.
"Business Opportunities"	W'kly.	1 cent a word.

For small amounts one-cent or two-cent stamps are accepted same as cash.

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By mail, postage free in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Daily (except Sunday), one year,	$6,00
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" " one month,	.65
Sunday, one year,	2 00
Weekly Press, one year,	1.00

Drafts, Checks and other remittances should be made payable to the order of

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You ought to get
Dr. Day's Strong Cough Syrup.

FOR SALE.—A FARM SITUATED ONE mile west of Millheim along turnpike, containing

o——o 165 ACRES, o——o

Well cultivated, with stone Dwelling-House, Bank barn, and outbuildings. A fine spring of water, young orchard, and all improvements in No, 1 condition.

ALSO—100 acres, more or less within Millheim borough, in excellent condition, good location, being in close proximity to church, schools, market, etc.

For terms apply to A. J. GEPHART,
dec6tf Millheim, Pa.

THE GREATEST
BARGAIN STORE IN CENTRE CO.

COME AND SEE!

Prices reduced in order to make large sales in all lines. Must reduce my stock at sacrifice prices. : : : : : : : :

Woolen Goods, = Dry Goods,
= Blankets, =
Clothing, = Boots and Shoes,

Must be sold within the next 10 days.

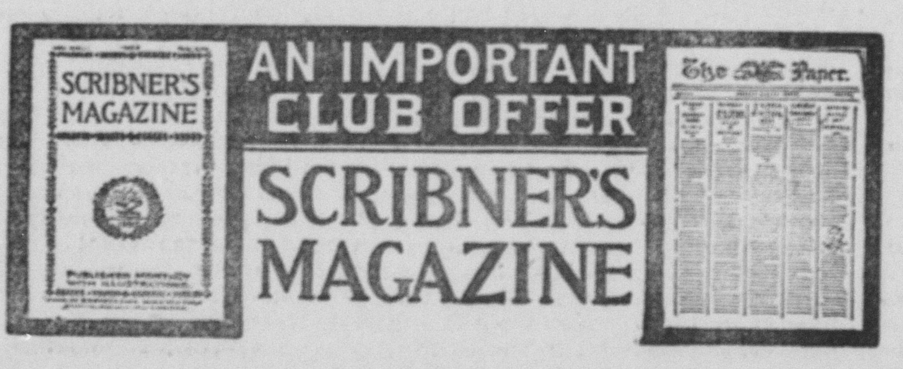
Wanted = = Wanted

To supply my shipping trade for the next 10 days:

6,000 lbs. Dressed of Pork.
1,000 lbs. of Live Chickens,
Turkeys and Ducks.

I will the highest market prices. Bring anything you have in the above line. Call and see or write by return mail. : : : : : : : : : : :

C. P. LONG,
SPRING MILLS. PENNA.



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ROBERT GRANT, whose "Reflections of a Married Man" will long be remembered, has written a series of articles on "The Art of Living," in which he sets himself to solve, as far as such problems can be solved, questions which beset every well-to-do family: The Income—The Dwelling—Household Expenses—Education of Children—Married and Single Life—The Summer Problem, etc. Beautifully illustrated.

GEORGE MEREDITH, whom more than one good authority has pronounced the greatest of living novelists, has written a strong serial, "The Amazing Marriage," to begin in January.

W. D. HOWELLS will contribute a novel entitled "The Story of a Play."

IN THE LAND OF DON QUIXOTE will be a series of three sketches illustrated by a number of Daniel Vierge's wonderful drawings.

SINGLE ARTICLES in great variety have been arranged for and the illustrations will be elaborate.

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HARPER & KREAMER.

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Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. oct194

JOHN KLINE.
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. an87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. 'an85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

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Receive deposits. Discount notes.
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Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor, jan92

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BELLEFONTE, PA.

Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

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Time Table, in effect Nov. 25, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Willkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.37 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York. 9.38 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 7.50 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7 58 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5 59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.53 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4,40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.45 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. PM	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. AM	P.M.	PM
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mounta'n	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 45 and 7.40 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m, 10.19 a m. 5.02 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 00 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a. m., and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.

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"OF THEE I SING."

DR. SMITH TELLS HOW OUR NATIONAL HYMN WAS WRITTEN.

First Scribbled on a Scrap of Waste Paper; Sung on July 4, 1832, in Boston, and Since Then in All Parts of the World.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes once said facetiously that he supposed the three people in the world whose poems were the best known were himself, one Smith and one Brown.

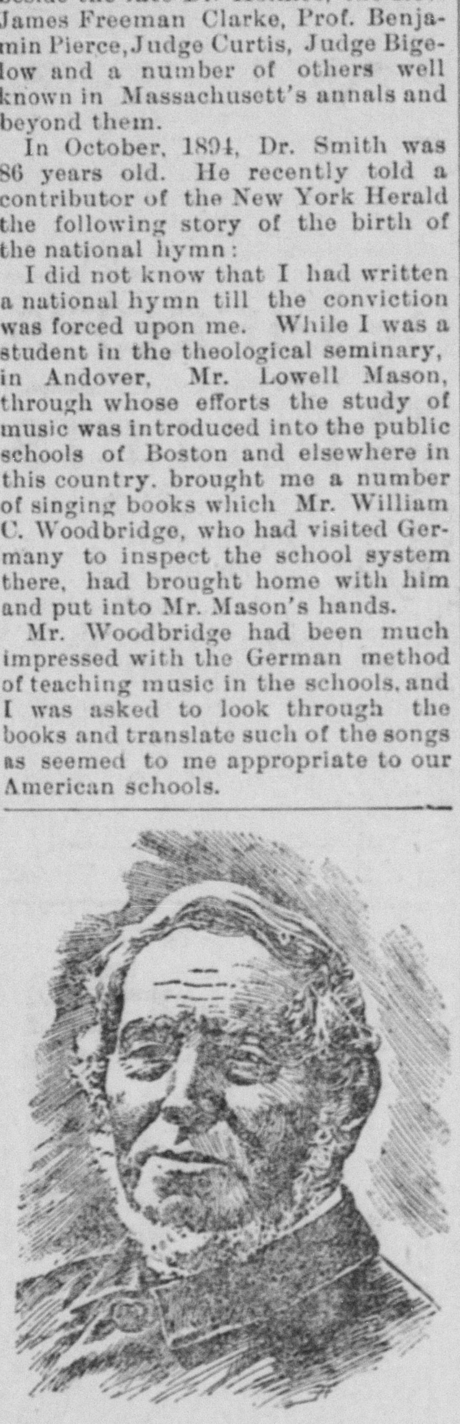
The one Brown he had in mind was the Mrs. Brown who wrote "I Love to Steal Awhile Away." The one Smith was his old college classmate and long time friend, Samuel Francis Smith, D. D., the author of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Dr. Smith is still among the living, one of the last of that famous class of Harvard '29 men which included, beside the late Dr. Holmes, the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Prof. Benjamin Pierce, Judge Curtis, Judge Bigelow and a number of others well known in Massachusett's annals and beyond them.

In October, 1894, Dr. Smith was 86 years old. He recently told a contributor of the New York Herald the following story of the birth of the national hymn:

I did not know that I had written a national hymn till the conviction was forced upon me. While I was a student in the theological seminary, in Andover, Mr. Lowell Mason, through whose efforts the study of music was introduced into the public schools of Boston and elsewhere in this country, brought me a number of singing books which Mr. William C. Woodbridge, who had visited Germany to inspect the school system there, had brought home with him and put into Mr. Mason's hands.

Mr. Woodbridge had been much impressed with the German method of teaching music in the schools, and I was asked to look through the books and translate such of the songs as seemed to me appropriate to our American schools.



DR. SAMUEL F. SMITH.

Turning over the leaves of one of the music books I found one song of a patriotic nature set to the tune which England claims as hers because she has so long sung it to the words "God Save the Queen," but which the Danes claim as theirs, and which the Germans claim as theirs, and which the Germans claim as original with them, and of the real origin of which I believe no one is certain.

The music impressed me by its simplicity and easy movement, and I was at once moved to write a patriotic hymn of my own, which American children could sing to this same tune, which I did on a scrap of waste paper, probably finishing it within half an hour.

That was in February, 1832. I gave the hymn to Mr. Mason with others—some translations, others my own—and thought no more of it. The following Fourth of July I happened into Park Street church, in Boston, where Sunday school children were enjoying a patriotic festival. It was at this children's Fourth of July celebration that "America" was first sung, the words of which I had written a few months before. Since then I have heard it sung all over the world.

As to the story which has been told of the sending of the original of "America" to the pope, it is not true. An autograph copy was sent, framed, by a friend of mine, as an individual, to be deposited in the Vatican library at Rome; the original is still in my own possession.

It was of Dr. Smith that Dr. Holmes wrote in his poem to "The Boys," composed for one of their Harvard class reunions:

And there's a nice youngster of excellent pith
Fate tried to conceal it by naming it Smith;
But he shouted a song for the brave and the free,
Just read on his medal, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Speaking of the difference between college life to-day and in his own student days, Dr. Smith says the chief difference is the decrease of class spirit owing to the largely increased number of men in the classes to-day. "Our class at Harvard," said Dr. Smith, "numbered sixty when we graduated, and we all knew each other well. We had the chance to measure, mark and weigh each other, and were almost like brothers of one family."

For the last few years of Dr. Holmes' life the remnant of the class of '29 gave up holding their annual reunion at one of the hotels and dined at his residence as his personal guests. These occasions lasted from 4 in the afternoon till late at night, and the reminiscences exchanged were peculiarly entertaining, saddened only by the dwindling numbers.

Dr. Smith has led too busy a life to sentimentalize over his work, until this year not even taking the trouble to hunt up the manuscript of his famous patriotic poem, to which he always referred when questioned as "scribbled upon a bit of waste paper somewhere."

Only a Few Moonshiners Left.

In an interview the other day the commissioner of internal revenue said that practically every dollar of tax on Kentucky whisky was collected, and with less expense than any other revenue due the federal government. The commissioner is, of course, correct, but this has not been the popular opinion. The moonshiner, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, has taken such a prominent part in the literature of the day—in newspapers, magazines and books—that his numbers have been as much magnified as those of that sorry set of scoundrels who attacked the brave Sir John Falstaff on Gad's hill. Ambitious dialect writers and a horde of cheap humorists have added their contribution to the prevailing impression. Ambitious revenue officers, aided and abetted by zealous reporters they take into their confidence, break out at irregular periods with stories of their prowess in raiding illicit distilleries and capturing bloodthirsty revenue outlaws. Many are their hairbreadth escapes and thrilling are the battles in which they have engaged.

These stories of moonshiners and moonshining are the response to a strong public demand, the appetite for the romantic being especially lively in connection with a State whose people are considered to have such marked personal characteristics as Kentuckians. But they must be taken with a large amount of salt. We certainly have very few moonshiners in Kentucky and they are not numerous or bloodthirsty anywhere. Usually they are poor people who lack industry or pluck enough to succeed in farming or other vocations. Such men will not fight if they can help it and their operations are generally on the smallest sort of a scale. Their numbers are equally insignificant and out of all proportion to the space they take up in the newspapers.

Waterproof Leather.

All medical authorities agree as to the importance of keeping the feet dry. But aside from the use of rubber and such materials, nothing has heretofore been invented that would fully answer this demand. A new process of tanning, however, gives assurance that this much desired article has at last been made a possibility. Raw hides are saturated with a week solution of bi-chromate of potash, containing sufficient hydrochloric acid to free the chromic acid. The skins remain in this preparation until they are of a bright yellow color all through. The moisture is then pressed or drained from them, when they are immediately put into a hyposulphite of soda bath, containing a little acid, put in to change the compound to green chrome oxide. The oxidization of the sulphurous acids creates sulphuric acid, resulting in a complete reduction of chromic acid. At this stage the leather must be dyed any desired color, as in its present condition it is of a dull green blue tint. After the dyeing and drying it is extremely tough and flexible and absolutely water and damp proof, so much so that it will take on no permanent color, as the surface is thoroughly non absorbent. The process is said to be very readily learned and easily understood. While it sounds complicated and suggests a great deal of knowledge of chemistry, it is as easily managed as the old method of tan bark, and is, beside, a disinfecting process as well as a destroyer of any disease germs that might by accident be lodged in the skins to be handled.

Wood Going Out of Use.

The enormous increase in the capacity of iron and steel works has its justification and warrant in the wide variety of new employments found for those metals as substitutes for wood. The German Iron Trade association has lately taken the pains to point out, for the benefit of all concerned, the many advantages to be gained by the resort to steel; and it would seem that there is barely a single use left for wood in constructive detail, and not much in ornamental finish, except in genuine carving. The modern edifice is nearest perfection in point of durability and safety according to the proportion in which metal has excluded wood. It is now proposed that wood shall be dispensed with entirely in the framework of railway rolling stock, and this means something when we remember that there are about two and a half million railway vehicles, exclusive of locomotives. In mines metal is doing away with wood, and the use of iron pit props in France has shown that they need to be renewed only half as often as those of wood. At the same time metal has its own special risks, and it is suggested, for example, that unless carefully insulated a large building full of steel and iron might be as susceptible to electrolytic action by stray currents eating it up as though it were rail forming part of an electric railway circuit, or gas or water pipes adjacent thereto. If this new danger exists its remedy should be readily discoverable.

An echinoderm that inhabits the West Indian seas has over 10,000 arms.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

NEW YORK'S new constitution has a clause making the forest lands belonging to the State inalienable. They cannot be sold, leased or exchanged without a new amendment to the constitution, and the power over them, therefore, now rests with the people.

AT a Chicago newspaper men's banquet the other night one of the toasts offered was: "Woman; second only to the press in the dissemination of news." The ladies present are not yet quite decided whether to take this as a compliment or not.

CHINESE papers say that the emperor has ordered six two edged swords for Prince Kung, Li Hung Chang, Li Hung Tsao, Weng Tung Ho, Kang Yi and Gen. von Hanneken. With these they have the right, without asking imperial permission, to cut off the heads of all persons from the second rank down who propose peace with Japan. This does not look as if the Chinese wish to give up the fight.

THE announcement that Gladstone is to re-enter political life, following directly on the announcement of the restoration of the Bismarck influence in German politics, compels us to revise some of the commonly accepted notions on the subject of longevity. Gladstone was in his youth a physical weakling, and the habits of life of "Mad Bismarck," both as student and as dyke captain, were directly opposed to the rules which are laid down for all young men who wish to live long. Now, if Crispi can maintain his position in Italy, and if the pope shall continue to defy the infirmities of his advanced age, the European situation during the present year will be exceptionally picturesque and interesting, is the opinion of the New York World.

THIS is what Electrician Thomas A. Edison says: "I hear a great deal about the chances for a man's success having been greater in the past than in the present. The very fact that there is such little competition after a man has climbed up should be a great incentive to advancement. I will admit that great natural inclination will help a man much, but that has nothing to do with the dogged perseverance which is the keynote of success. That, and that only, has placed me where I am. The capacity for hard work is what always wins the battle. I do not believe much in temperament. It might play a large part in music, painting or other kindred arts, but in the workshop of science a man of the sanguine, sandy kind comes out ahead. I think the chances will increase as the years go by, the amount of intelligence increasing by necessity as industrial processes and machinery are constantly growing more intricate."

THE Boston Transcript says that of the 146 inhabitants of the little town of Chilmark, on the island of Martha's Vineyard, thirty-six, or almost exactly one-quarter, are congenitally deaf and dumb. The town records show that two of the original settlers of the place, away back in the seventeenth century, were deaf and dumb, and the infirmity has thus been transmitted to our own day. This hereditary influence shows no plan of uniformity in its workings, deaf and dumb parents having children in full possession of all their senses, and vice versa. This peculiar community, shut in from the outside world, is, however, alive to all the social and political influences of the time, and does not differ in great degree from the thousand and one secluded villages which dot our New England hills and shore line. It affords, however, ample opportunity for the minute investigation of both the sociologist and the student of evolution and physiological heredity.

THERE is a woman living in the Sinnamahoning valley, Pa., who was born an Orr, and by marriage she has in turn changed her name to Barnes, Calahan, Rix, Enos, Robinson, Elder and now Bailey. Each of her six dead husbands had been a soldier in the late war, and she married the first one in 1863, when she was 17. It is hardly fair to say, either, that these husbands were exactly six, for not one of them had all of himself left when he succeeded to the title of husband to this admirer of the military. Three of the husbands had only one leg apiece; one had only seven fingers, beside being short a leg; another wooed and won the widow with one leg and one arm, and the sixth was minus an eye. This one died three years ago last May. Her present husband is not a veteran of the war, and has all his legs, arms, fingers and eyes. Mrs. Bailey is not yet 49 and is the mother of twelve children, two each by her soldier husbands.

A FRENCHMAN who has been traveling in this country says in Le Temps that what struck him most in the United States was the American habit of filling the teeth with gold. About $500,000 worth of gold is thus used every year, he says, all of which, of course, is buried. So he figures that at the end of three centuries the cemeteries of America will contain gold to the value of $150,000,000. "I am afraid," he adds, "that this will prove too tempting to the practical mind of the future American, and we shall see the day when companies will be organized to mine the cemeteries and recover the gold secreted in the jaws of dead ancestors." The writer then goes on and figures on the average amount of gold in the teeth of each dead person. He has evidently been consulting the record of vital statistics, for he says that 875,000 people died in the United States in 1889. This would bring the value of the gold in each dead person's teeth to an average of about 65⅔ cents, and he thinks that in well crowded cemeteries the mining of this gold could be carried on profitably, despite the small average value.

UNITED STATES CONSUL General De Kay, at Berlin, has come forward, in a report to the State department, with a novel proposition that should command immediate attention on the part of social economists as well as of sportsmen. He says the abundance and excellence of venison cannot fail to impress persons who live in German cities. It is a common dish all the year round, and its price is so moderate that only the poorest classes fail to taste it now and then. The reason for this is the high cultivation of forestry and the care with which deer are bred, fed and protected from poachers. Considering the excellence of venison as food, and the small cost of rearing deer under protection, it is in America especially that steps to form practical deer parks might be easy and of profit. In the neighborhood of great cities the supply of water has to be regulated by the preservation of large districts of more or less mountainous and woody country. In New York, for example, the Croton watershed and the Adirondack reservations might be easily used as deer preserves, and the annual killing and sale of animals of the proper sort would furnish an income far beyond the aggregate salaries of overseers, foresters and guards. In Germany great success has attended the crossing of the American Wapiti with the native deer. The consul calls attention to the recklessness with which in our country the wild animals have been destroyed, bringing its own punishment, and he urges that our river reservations be stocked with Wapiti and Virginia deer, and the herds then regularly decimated to supply the markets with cheap and wholesome food. By a very moderate gun license also sportsmen would derive much pleasure, and the parks would be a source of revenue.

Grip and the Weather.

E. B. Dunn, of New York city, has been comparing and charting the returns of the grip epidemic to ascertain what, if any, relation exists between the prevalence of certain types of weather and the prevalence of grip. His conclusion is that the weather is an important factor in the mortality of grip cases and that the humidity of the air "seems to be the important element in producing or aggravating the disease." He says:

"The fatality is most marked when the humidity is at its maximum and there is a sudden fall of temperature. * * * The higher the humidity and the more sudden the fall of temperature the greater the number of deaths, and it is also observed that when the temperature and humidity drop at the same time there is a sudden decrease of the death rate."

The microbian origin of influenza is now thoroughly established by the researches of Pfeiffer, of Berlin, and many other bacteriologists, as Kitasato, Canon, Cornil and Letzerich. But, notwithstanding the fact that the disease is always directly caused by the distinctive germ or influenza bacillus, the susceptibility of persons to the attacks of these microbes may doubtless be greatly increased by certain changes of weather.

Symbolical Jewelry.

The Japanese ladies, by the several ways of dressing the hair, denote whether they are maid, wife or mother. Other nations and tribes attach a similar significance to the wearing of certain articles of jewelry, as the Algerian women, who, upon the birth of the first child, assume a round silver brooch, encircled by small coral roses and finely wrought nobs of metal. If the child is a girl this ornament is worn on the breast; if a boy it is placed on the forehead. These women, young and old, are fond of trinkets, and wear a multiplicity of bead and coral necklaces, as well as those made of spices and a sweet smelling paste, said to be composed of pressed rose leaves. Bracelets and necklaces of the latter kind are found on sale in large bazars, and are desirable not only as curiosities, but on account of their pleasant and lasting perfume.

Costly Cigar Ashes.

A certain Hans Weber, of Stettin, sells and advertises largely a powder which, it is claimed, will cure the dropsy. This marvelous specific, offered with medical recommendations and numerous testimonials of cures, is sold at a price which amounts to 140 francs the kilogramme (less than one and one-quarter pound avoirdupois). Dr. Hoffman, of Stettin, bought some of this secret remedy and had it analyzed by the director of the laboratory of analysis at Darmstadt. The director found that the powder was composed, chemically, one-half of carbonate of lime, 12 per cent. of carbonate of potash, with variable portions of coal, clay, phosphate of lime, magnesia, and some other things, the whole from a chemical point of view being identical with cigar ashes.

Some Fine Writing.

A postal card has recently been received at the Cincinnati Enquirer office on which 3,303 words were legibly inscribed with an ordinary steel pen. The writing was extremely difficult to decipher with the naked eye, but a powerful magnifying glass brought out each letter clearly. The words would fill over two columns and took the writer six and a half hours to finish.

THE LATEST PANACEA.

Cold Water as a Cureall For Society Dames.

Cold water as a cure has at length been formally inaugurated as a fad by the gentle ladies of New York's smartest society. One of the gayety loving matrons, who went abroad last year a hollow eyed, romantically pale wreck of her lovely self, the victim of suppers over dainty for a delicate digestion, and of too much frivolity for so fragile an American frame, has come back a rosy, living exponent of the virtues of cold water, and an earnest prophetess preaching to her afflicted sisters. So effective has been her work that every second woman one meets is, not absent from home and society and plunged into a rest cure, but, by the magic of cold water, up and doing daily, with a heart for any fate. They all take cold baths three times a day. In the morning, on hopping out of bed, they lean over the bath tub, and after sponging off arms, shoulders and neck with cold water have a maid pour a pitcher of the cold liquid over back, shoulders and arms; then, with a Turkish towel, the upper half of the body is polished to a clear, bright, coral color. At noon a sponge and spray bath is given the extremities, with similar applications of a Turkish towel. For a quarter of an hour in the late afternoon these ardent water sprites, scantily clad, march solemnly up and down the length of their bath tubs in about a foot of cold water; this done, they hop out, and clearing away the rugs from a hardwood floor run for half an hour up and down the length of the room, and then get into shoes and stockings. When troubled at night by insomnia they get up and take a cold water bath, or sponge off with cold water, and before the moisture has dried on the skin skip back under the covers, damp, indeed, but soon soothed to sleep. The walking in water is, they hold, a sovereign cure for nervous prostration; the baths correct nervous dyspepsia; and as they are rigid dieters, and the cold water stirs up lively appetites, they satisfy its cravings and resist temptations at teas, etc., by calmly producing from their pockets little square silver cases, shaped like cigarette boxes; within are squares of toasted bread, hard, brown and crisp, of which a nibbled bit or two every hour satisfies nature's yearnings.

A Tall Snake Story.

Arthur E. Viney writes the following letter to the London Times from Cape Colony: "Your issue of Oct. 26 came to hand by last mail, reporting the extraordinary cannibalistic feat of the boa constrictor in the zoological gardens. This incident, marvelous though it was, is capped by another, which is well authenticated in this neighborhood. Near the ostrich farm of Mr. Mallerby a large blacksnake was recently killed. As it appeared unusually fat in proportion to its length it was cut open. Inside it was found a yellow snake almost as long as itself. Inside the yellow snake was found a good sized blacksnake, in which were thirty eggs, each of which contained a young snake, apparently not much the worse for its temporary entombment. This makes, therefore, a total of thirty-two snakes inside one snake!"

Chloral Inebriety.

The effects of chloral after the intoxication from this sleep producer has passed away are most unpleasant. The digestion is liable to be upset. The capacity to sleep naturally is, to a large extent, lost. The circulatory fluid is badly nourished and insufficiently aerated. The circulation is oppressed. The heart labors. The secretory and other functions are disturbed. The inhibitory power of the various nerve centers is lessened. Muscular unsteadiness is the equivalent of nervous instability. In some confirmed cases there is a feeling of general muscular weakness, cardiac debility and reduced vascular tension. There is some vasomotor disturbance, witnessed by coldness and blueness of the extremities, the tip of the nose, etc. Often, too, there is a dull, listless lack of energy.

Remarkable Will.

Count Victor Bawarowski, of Lemberg, who committed suicide in his study about three weeks ago, has, the Vienna correspondent of the London News tells us, left a remarkable will. He declares that his brother is not to inherit anything from him. His sole heir is to be Galicia, but his fortune is to be left untouched until it amounts in value to 20,000,000 florins, when it is to be devoted to the foundation of literary academies, schools of painting, etc., in Cracow, Tarnapol and Lemberg. If there is anything to prevent these institutions from being founded, the property is to be divided equally between the British Museum in London and the Institute in Paris. The Count died worth about 6,000,000 florins in money and land.

Bees and Alcohol.

Dr. Bulhoer has published an interesting report upon the experiments which he has recently carried out for the purpose of ascertaining the effects of alcohol on working bees. By placing them on a regimen of alcoholized honey the most astonishing effect was produced. He discovered unmistakable signs that they revolted against their queen, and gave themselves entirely over to idleness and to habits of pillaging and pilfering, until they were cast out by their fellows.

GANDER PULLING.

A Strange Sport of the Early Days of Missouri.

Ex-Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, formed the center of a little group the other day who were discussing old times.

"When I was a boy," he said, "I lived among the pioneers in Missouri. They were a fine class of people: all in all, the best people I ever knew. They drove back the Indians and made bear and deer their meat, as the saying goes. It was before the days of the schoolmaster. Occasionally we had a three months subscription school, but the master was employed more for his physical qualifications to discipline the big boys than for his learning. It was before the days of baseball and football, and the sport that stood at the head of the list was a 'gander pulling.' The men met," continued the governor, "at some suitable cross roads store, and they pooled in $1 each, say twenty or twenty-five of them. That was a big purse in those days. Then they got the oldest and toughest gander that roamed that circuit. The feathers were carefully plucked from his neck and the neck was covered with grease and soap. After these preliminaries Mr. Gander was securely tied to a swinging limb of a tree, head hanging downward. This done, the men would mount their horses, a circle was drawn, the master of ceremonies took his place in the center of the ring, whip in hand, and kept every horse on a lively run as the riders tried to catch the gander's neck. The man who succeeded in pulling off the gander's neck raked in the pot. If he held on until he was pulled off his horse, it counted for the gander and the rider was out. It was a little tough on the fowl, but as a feat of strength and horsemanship it was worth seeing, and the knights of old never put lance in rest or rode in tournament to greater applause among the spectators than was showered upon them by the throng at a gander pulling. I was once an eye witness of this strange sport. Of course, it wound up with a dance, and the hero who pulled off the gander's head danced with the prettiest girl.

Gibraltar and its Defense.

Experiments at Shoeburyness have shown that an Armstrong shell can be thrown 9,176 yards—about five and one-third miles—says a writer in Temple Bar. It is therefore absolutely clear that if all the fleet were temporarily absent from the port of Gibraltar, either on some special mission or dispersed by a storm, hostile ironclads taking up a position within four miles of the eastward of Europa point might with impunity send shot and shell into the outlying parts of the fortress and cause much destruction of life and property. On the other hand, the governor of the fortress would not be idle, and the experiences of the late civil war in America have abundantly proved that the cannon in fortresses, if they strike a ship of war with their projectiles, even at long range, may do considerable mischief; while, on the other hand, many shot and shell may strike a fort and only do trifling damage. It is practically impossible to throw shot or shell over the high part of the rock, near Spain, and the cannon ensconced in the unique rock galleries, with their royal artillery gun detachments, would be absolutely safe. Even if the neutral ground between Gibraltar and Spain were occupied by a hostile foe comparatively little damage would be the result. During the writer's stay at Gibraltar it was considered desirable to try the experiment of firing upward from the plain on the Spanish side into the galleries, dummies being placed to represent the necessary gun detachments. A regiment several hundred strong was accordingly placed in position and supplied with ball cartridges. The range, however, was unknown and the fire being directed upward, it was fully an hour before any of the dummies were hit, after the expenditure of much ammunition. In actual warfare, of course, the British rifle sharpshooters must have picked out their foes by firing downward from the galleries. Bomb proof barracks and hospitals are potent factors against the horrors of bombardment, and there is little doubt that there is ample room at Gibraltar for some amendment on this head.

Seven Years Disappeared.

Seven years ago Miss Jennie Morgan disappeared from her home in Pittsburg, Penna., and nothing was konwn by her family of her whereabouts.

Five months ago her father went into court and asked to be appointed administrator of her estate, as it was known that she had about $1,500 in a local savings bank. The other day there was a hearing in the matter, but further proceedings were stopped by the appearance in court of the young lady herself. During these seven years she had been employed as a domestic in an East end family and had kept her identity concealed. She gave as a resaon for her action that her father had ill treated her.

New Orange Disease.

Orange trees have been attacked by a new disease in Spain. It resembles mildew and affects fruit, branch and leaf, which it turns yellow. The disease has been named serpeta. A commission of agriculturists, botanists and chemists is engaged in studying it, and as a preliminary defensive measure orange growers are counseled to give their trees a coat of petroleum.—Chicago Herald.

The Nicaragua Canal.

The project of the Nicaragua Canal has been debated in the U. S. Senate very vigorously. One thing should be remembered about that climate; it is death to almost every foreigner who goes there, and laborers especially succumb. It is said that the Panama Railroad cost a life for every tie. What an idea of pains and aches is in this sentence. It is mostly due to carelessness. Every laborer provided with St. Jacobs Oil would be armed against these troubles. Men's muscles there are cramped with rheumatic pain and they ache all over. That's just the condition where this sovereign remedy can do its best work. The fearful malady is very much like the break-bone fever in certain parts of America.

The epidemic of bank losses continues without abatement.

Snow is said to be twenty feet deep on a level in parts of Arizona.

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LUCAS COUNTY.

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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Opportunity."

TEXT: "As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good."—Galatians vi., 10.

At Denver years ago an audience had assembled for divine worship. The pastor of the church for whom I was to preach that night, interested in the seating of the people, stood in the pulpit looking from side to side, and when no more people could be crowded within the walls he turned to me and said, with startling emphasis, "What an opportunity!" Immediately that word began to enlarge, and while a hymn was being sung at every stanza the word "opportunity" swiftly and mightily unfolded, and while the opening prayer was being made the word piled up into Alps and Himalayas of meaning and spread out into other latitudes and longitudes of significance until it became hemispheric, and it still grew in altitude and circumference until it encircled other words and swept out and on and around until it was as big as eternity. Never since have I read or heard that word without being thrilled with its magnitude and momentum. Opportunity! Although in the text to some it may seem a mild and quiet note, in the great gospel harmony it is a staccato passage. It is one of the loveliest and awfulest words in our langurge of more than 100,000 words of English vocabulary. "As we have opportunity, let us do good."

What is an opportunity? The lexicographer would coolly tell you it is a conjunction of favorable circumstances for accomplishing a purpose, but words cannot tell what it is. Take 1000 years to manufacture a definition, and you could not successfully describe it. Opportunity! The measuring rod with which the angel of the Apocalypse measured heaven could not measure this pivotal word of my text. Stand on the edge of the precipice of all time and let down the fathoming line hand under hand and lower down and lower down and for a quintillion of years let it sink, and the lead will not strike bottom. Opportunity! But while I do not attempt to measure or define the word I will, God helping me, take the responsibility of telling you something about opportunity.

First, it is very swift in its motions. Sometimes within one minute it starts from the throne of God, sweeps around the earth and reascends the throne from which it started. Within less than sixty seconds it fulfilled its mission.

In the second place, opportunity never comes back. Perhaps an opportunity very much like it may arrive, but that one never. Naturalists tell us of insects which are born, fulfill their mission and expire in an hour, but many opportunities die so soon after they are born that their brevity of life is incalculable. What most amazes me is that opportunities do such overshadowing, far reaching and tremendous work in such short earthly allowance. You are a business man of large experience. The past eighteen months have been hard on business men. A young merchant at his wits' end came into your office or your house, and you said: "Times are hard now, but better days will come. I have seen things as bad or worse, but we got out, and we will get out of this. The brightest days that this country ever saw are yet to come." The young man to whom you said that was ready for suicide or something worse—namely, a fraudulent turn to get out of his despairful position. Your hopefulness inspired him for all time, and thirty years after you are dead he will be reaping the advantage of your optimism. Your opportunity to do that one thing for that young man was not half as long as the time I have taken to rehearse it.

In yonder third gallery you sit, a man of the world, but you wish everybody well. While the clerks are standing round in your store, or the men in your factory are taking their noon spell, some one says: "Have you heard that one of our men has been converted at the revival meeting in the Methodist Church?" While it is being talked over you say: "Well, I do not believe in revivals. Those things do not last. People get excited and join the church and are no better than they were before. I wish our men would keep away from those meetings." Do you know, O man, what you did in that minute of depreciation? There were two young men in that group who that night would have gone to those meetings and been saved for this world and the next, but you decided them not to go. They are social natures. They already drink more than is good for them and are disposed to be wild. From the time they heard you say that they accelerated their steps on the downward road. In ten years they will be through with their dissipations and pass into the great beyond. That little talk of yours decided their destiny for this world and the next. You had an opportunity that you misimproved, and how will you feel when you confront those two immortals in the last judgment and they tell you of that unfortunate talk of yours that flung them over the precipice? O man of the world, why did you not say in that noon spell of conversation: "Good! I am glad that man has got religion. I wish I had it myself. Let us all go to-night. Come on. I will meet you at the church door at 8 o'clock?" You see, you would have taken them all to heaven, and you would have got there yourself. Opportunity lost!

The day I left our country home to look after myself we rode across the country, and my father was driving. Of course I said nothing that implied how I felt. But there are hundreds of men here who from their own experience know how I felt. At such a time a young man must be hopeful and even impatient to get into the battle of life for himself, but to leave the homestead where everything has been done for you, your father or older brothers taking your part when you were imposed on by larger boys, and your mother always around when you got the cold with mustard applications for the chest or herb tea to make you sweat off the fever and sweet mixtures in the cup by the bed to stop the cough, taking sometimes too much of it because it was pleasant to take, and then to go out, with no one to stand between you and the world, gives one a choking sensation at the throat and a home sickness before you have got three miles away from the old folks. There was on the day I spoke of a silence for a long while, and then my father began to tell how good the Lord had been to him in sickness and in health, and when times of hardship came how Providence had always provided the means of livelihood for the large household, and he wound up by saying, "De Witt, I have always found it safe to trust the Lord." My father has been dead thirty years, but in all the crises of my life—and there have been many of them—I have felt the mighty boost of that lesson in the farm wagon, "De Witt, I have always found it safe to trust the Lord." The fact was my father saw that was his opportunity, and he improved it.

This is one reason why I am an enthusiastic friend of all Young Men's Christian Associations. They get hold of so many young men just arriving in the city and while they are very impressionable, and it is the best opportunity. Why, how big the houses looked to us as we first entered the great city, and so many people! It seemed some meeting must have just closed to fill the streets in that way, and then the big placards announcing all styles of amusements and so many of them on the same night and every night, after our boyhood had been spent in regions where only once or twice in a whole year there had been an entertainment in school-house or church. That is the opportunity. Start that innocent young man in the right direction. Six weeks after will be too late. Tell me what such a young man does with his first six weeks in the great city, and I will tell you what he will be throughout his life on earth and where he will spend the ages of eternity. Opportunity!

We all recognize that commercial and literary and political successes depend upon taking advantage of opportunity. The great surgeons of England feared to touch the tumor of King George IV. Sir Astley Cooper looked at it and said to the king, "I will cut your majesty as though you were a plowman." That was Sir Astley's opportunity. Lord Clive was his father's dismay, climbing church steeples and doing reckless things. His father sent him to Madras, India, as a clerk in the service of an English officer. Clive watched his time, and when war broke out came to be the chief of the host that saved India for England. That was Lord Clive's opportunity. Pauline Lucca, the almost matchless singer, was but little recognized until in the absence of the soloist in the German choir she took her place and began the enchantment of the world. That day was Lucca's opportunity. John Scott, who afterward became Lord Eldon, had stumbled his way along in the practice of law until the case of Ackroyd versus Smithson was to be tried, and his speech that day opened all avenues of success. That was Lord Eldon's opportunity.

William H. Seward was given by his father $1000 to get a collegiate education. That money soon gone, his father said, "Now you must fight your own way," and he did, until gubernatorial chair and United States Senatorial chair were his, with a right to the Presidential chair if the meanness of American politics had not swindled him out of it. The day when his father told him to fight his own way was William H. Seward's opportunity. John Henry Newman, becalmed a whole week in an orange boat in the Strait of Bonifacio, wrote his immortal hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light." That was John Henry Newman's opportunity. You know Kirk White's immortal hymn, "When Marshaled on the Nightly Plain." He wrote it in a boat by a lantern on a stormy night as he was sailing along a rocky coast. That was Kirk White's opportunity.

The importance of making the most of opportunities as they present themselves is acknowledged in all other directions. Why not in the matter of usefulness? The difference of usefulness of good men and women is not so much the difference in brain or social position or wealth, but in equipment of Christian common sense—to know just the time when to say the right word or do the right thing. There are good people who can always be depended on to say the right thing at the wrong time. A merchant selling goods over the couner to a wily customer who would like to get them at less than cost, the railroad conductor while taking up the tickets from passengers who want to work off last year's free pass or get through at half rate a child fully grown, a housekeeper trying to get the table ready in time for guests, although the oven has neglected to fulfill the order given him—those are not opportunities for religious address. Do not rush up to a man in the busiest part of the day and when a half dozen people are waiting for him and ask, "How is your soul?"

But there are plenty of fit occasions. It is interesting to see the sportsman, gun in hand and pouch at side and accompanied by the hounds yelping down the road, off on hunting expedition, but the best hunters in this world are those who hunt for opportunities to do good, and the game is something to gladden earth and heaven. I will point out some of the opportunities. When a soul is in bereavement is the best time to talk of gospel consolation and heavenly reunion. When a man has lost his property is the best time to talk to him of heavenly inheritance that can never be levied on. When one is sick is the best time to talk to him about the supernatural latitude in which unhealth is an impossibility. When the Holy Spirit is moving on a community is the best time to tell a man he ought to be saved. By a word, by a smile, by a look, by a prayer, the work may be thoroughly done that all eternity cannot undo it. As the harp was invented from hearing the twang of a bowstring, as the law of gravitation was suggested by the fall of an apple, as the order in India for the use of a greased cartridge started the mutiny of 1857, which appalled the Nations, so something insignificant may open the door for great results. Be on the watch. It may be a gladness, it may be a horror, but it will be an opportunity.

A city missionary in the lower parts of the city found a young woman in wretchedness and sin. He said, "Why do you not go home?" She said, "They would not receive me at home." He said, "What is your father's name, and where does he live?" Having obtained the address and written to the father, the city missionary got a reply, on the outside of the letter the word "immediate" underscored. It was the heartiest possible invitation for the wanderer to come home. That was the city missionary's opportunity. And there are opportunities all about you, and on them, written by the hand of the God who will bless you and bless those whom you help, in capitals of light the word "Immediate."

A military officer very profane in his habits was going down into a mine at Cornwall, England, with a Christian miner, for many of those miners are Christians. The officer used profane language while in the cage going down. As they were coming up out of the mine the profane officer said, "If it be so far down to your work, how much farther would it be to the bottomless pit?" The Christian miner responded, "I do not know how far it is down to that place, but if this rope should break you would be there in a minute." It was the Christian miner's opportunity. Many years ago a clergyman was on a sloop on our Hudson River, and hearing a man utter a blasphemy the clergyman said, "You have spoken against my best friend, Jesus Christ." Seven years after this same clergyman was on his way to the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia, when a young minister addressed him and asked him if he was not on a sloop on the Hudson River seven years before? The reply was in the affirmative. "Well," said the young minister, "I was the man whom you corrected for uttering that oath. It led me to think and repent, and I am trying to atone somewhat for my early behavior. I am a preacher of the gospel and a delegate to the general assembly." Seven years before on that Hudson River sloop was the clergyman's opportunity.

I stand this minute in the presence of many heads of families. I wonder if they all realize that the opportunity for influencing the household for Christ and heaven is very brief and will soon be gone? For awhile the house is full of the voices and footsteps of children. You sometimes feel that you can hardly stand the racket. You say: "Do be quiet! It seems as if my head would split with all this noise." And things get broken and ruined, and it is, "Where's my hat!" "Who took my books?" "Who has been busy with my playthings?" And it is a-rushing this way, and a-rushing that, until father and mother are well nigh beside themselves.

It is astonishing how much noise five or six children can make and not half try. But the years glide swiftly away. After awhile the voices are not so many, and those which stay are more sedate. First this room gets quiet, and then that room. Death takes some, and marriage take others, until after awhile the house is awfully still. That man yonder would give all he is worth to have that boy who is gone away forever rush into the room once more with the shout that was once thought too boisterous.

That mother who was once tried because her little girl, now gone forever, with careless scissors cut up something really valuable would like to have the child come back, willing to put in her hands the most valuable wardrobe to cut as she pleases. Yes, yes. The house noisy now will soon be still enough, I warrant you, and as when you began housekeeping there were just two of you, there will be just two again. Oh, the alarming brevity of infancy and childhood! The opportunity is glorious, but it soon passes. Parents may say at the close of life, "What a pity we did not do more for the religious welfare of our children while we had them with us!" But the lamentation will be of no avail. The opportunity had wings, and it vanished. When your child gets out of the cradle, let it climb into the outstretched arms of the beautiful Christ. "Come thou and all thy house into the ark."

But there is one opportunity so much brighter than any other, so much more inviting, and so superior to all others that there are innumerable fingers pointing to it, and it is haloed with a glory all its own. It is yours! It is mine! It is the present hour. It is the now. We shall never have it again. While I speak and you listen the opportunity is restless as if to be gone. You cannot chain it down. You cannot imprison it. You cannot make it stay. All its pulses are throbbing with a haste that cannot be hindred or controlled. It is the opportunity of invitation on my part and acceptance on your part. The door of the palace of God's mercy is wide open. Go in. Sit down and be kings and queens unto God forever. "Well," you say, "I am not ready." You are ready. "Are you a sinner?" "Yes." "Do you want to be saved now and forever?" "Yes." "Do you believe that Christ is able and willing to do the work?" "Yes." Then you are saved. You are inside the palace door of God's mercy already. You look changed. You are changed. "Hallelujah, 'tis done!" Did you ever see anything done so quickly? Invitation offered and accepted in less than a minute by my watch or that clock. Sir Edward Creasy wrote a book called "The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, From Marathon to Waterloo." But the most decisive battle that you will ever fight, and the greatest victory you will ever gain, is this moment when you conquer first yourself and then all the hindering myrmidons of perdition by saying, "Lord Jesus, here I am, undone and helpless, to be saved by Thee and Thee alone." That makes a panic in hell. That makes celebration in heaven. Opportunity!

On the 11th of January, 1866, a collier brig ran into the rocks near Walmer Beach, England. Simon Pritchard, standing on the beach, threw off his coat and said, "Who will help me save that crew?" Twenty men shouted, "I will," though only seven were needed. Through the awful surf the boat dashed, and in fifteen minutes from the time Pritchard threw off his coat all the shipwrecked crew were safe on the land. Quicker work to-day. Half that time more than necessary to get all this assemblage into the lifeboat of the gospel and ashore, standing both feet on the Rock of Ages. By the two strong oars of faith and prayer first pull for the wreck and then pull for the shore. Opportunity!

Over the city went the cry,
Jesus of Nazareth passeth by!

Let the world go. It has abused you enough, and cheated you enough, and slandered you enough, and damaged you enough. Even those from whom you expected better things turned out your assailants, as when Napoleon in his last will and testament left 5000 francs to the man who shot at Wellington in the streets of Paris. Oh, it is a mean world! Take the glorious Lord for your companionship. I like what the good man said to the one who had everything but religion. The affluent man boasted of what he owned and of his splendors of surroundings, putting into insignificance, as he thought, the Christian's possessions. "Ah," said the Christian, "Man, I have something you have not." "What is that?" said the worldling. The answer was, "Peace!" And you may all have it—peace with God, peace with the past, peace with the future, a peace that all the assaults of the world and all the bombardments satanic cannot interfere with.

A Scotch shepherd was dying and had the pastor called in. The dying shepherd said to his wife, "Mary, please go into the next room, for I want to see the minister alone." When the two were alone the dying shepherd said, "I have known the Bible all my life, but I am going, and I am 'afeered to dee.'" Then the pastor quoted the psalm: "The Lord is my Shepherd. I shall not want." "Yes, mon," said the shepherd, "I was familiar with that before you were born, but I am a-goin', and I am afeered to dee." Then said the pastor, "You know that the psalm says, 'Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil.'" "Yes," said the dying shepherd, "I knew that before you were born, but it does not help me." Then said the pastor, "Don't you know that sometimes when you were driving the sheep down through the valleys and ravines there would be shadows all about you, while there was plenty of sunshine on the hills above? You are in the shadows now, but it is sunshine higher up." Then said the dying shepherd: "Ah!—that is good. I never saw it that way before. All is well. 'Though I pass through the valley of the shadow of death, Thou art with me.' Shadows here, but sunshine above." So the dying shepherd got peace. Living and dying, may we have the same peace!

Opportunity! Under the arch of that splendid word let this multitude of my hearers pass into the pardon and hope and triumph of the gospel. Go by companies of a hundred each. Go by regiments of a thousand each, the aged leaning on the staff, the middle aged throwing off their burdens as they pass and the young to have their present joys augmented by more glorious satisfactions. Forward into the kingdom! As soon as you pass the dividing line there will be shouting all up and down the heavens. The crowned immortals will look down and cheer. Jesus of the many scars will rejoice at the result of His earthly sacrifices. Departed saints will be gladdened that their prayers are answered. An order will be given for the spreading of a banquet at which you will be the honored guest. From the imperial gardens the wreaths will be twisted for your brow, and from the hall of eternal music the harpers will bring their harps and the trumpeters their trumpets, and all up and down the amethystine stairways of the castles and in all the rooms of the house of many mansions it will be talked over with holy glee that this day, while one plain man stood on the platform of this vast building, giving the gospel call, an asemblage made up from all parts of the earth and piled up in these galleries chose Christ as their portion and started for heaven as their everlasting home. Ring all the bells of heaven at the tidings! Strike all the cymbals at the joy! Wave all the palm branches at the triumph! Victory! Victory!

A New Cure for Hiccoughs.

Samuel A. Hochkin, of West Haven, Conn., was hiccoughing his life away at the home of his nephew, Charles E. Hochkin, Newark, N. J., until Dr. Bailey was called in. The patient is seventy-three years old. On January 5 he began hiccoughing violently. The usual remedies were prescribed, but Mr. Hochkin grew worse.

At this time Dr. C. H. Clark, of Plainfield, was afflicted with the malady, and the remedies used in his case without avail were tried. Dr. W. O. Bailey was called in. Dr. Bailey saw that the aged sufferer could live long unless the throat spasms ceased. There were intervals of half an hour of rest, when the hiccough returned. Mr. Hochkin had given up the battle for life and told his wife, who accompanied him from West Haven, that he proposed to settle up his earthly affairs.

Late that night Dr. Bailey bethought him of the "musk" cure, and prescribed moschus in ten grain doses to a drachm, giving one drachm every three hours. The effect was electrical. The throat spasms ceased, and Mr. Hochkin was pronounced out of danger and gained strength rapidly. The remedy in this case was forwarded to the physician attending Dr. Clark at Plainfield in the hope of saving the latter's life.

Amputated His Foot Himself.

Two years ago Robert Galbraith, aged seventy-four, a farmer of Payne Township, Indiana County, Penn., fell from a load of hay and injured his left ankle and foot. The injury has caused him great suffering ever since, and the family physician has long insisted that unless the foot was amputated the farmer could never be any better. Galbraith stubbornly refused to have the operation performed.

One morning recently the farmer's daughter went into his room.

"Delia," said he, "the job's done. The foot is amputated."

On the bed by his side lay the foot. On the other side was a razor. The old farmer had amputated his own foot with his razor, and had done it neatly, too, at the ankle joint.

Although he is seventy-six years old, Farmer Galbraith is not even suffering from shock from his self-amputating operation, and the doctor says he could not have taken the foot off more neatly himself.

A Year of Fire in Baltimore.

The aggregate damage by fire in Baltimore, Md., in 1894, as compiled by the Fire Department, was $542,188.29. The department responded to 831 alarms.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE TITLE OF GOVERNOR.

With the Exception of Two States There Is No Legislation for It.

A correspondent in one of our contemporaries has raised the question as to whether the Governor of Pennsylvania is to be addressed by some distinguishing title, such as his Excellency. This is a very old conundrum, both as applying to the President of the United States and to the Chief Executives in various States.

The Pittsburg Times revives the historical fact that in Congress immediately after the adoption of the Constitution there was a joint committee on title. There was a truly funny and long continued debate on the subject, with a very strong disposition, participated in by both the Southern and New England Representatives, that the President should be known by some title. Whether it should be his "Elective Majesty," his 'Highness," or his "Excellency," was the subject of a most ridiculous dispute, and it was conducted with so much gravity by some of the foremost men of the time.

Nothing was accomplished, however, and we have been getting further from the nonsense of titles ever since. The President has none, and, with the exception of two New England States, there is no legislation in any of the States conferring a title on the Governor. It has been something of a practice with many, however, to speak of the Governor as his Excellency, and it has been used sometimes in official intercourse. Its commonest use, probably, has been in petitions to the Executive, where it seems to have been thought well to use a little sweetening to secure a proper hearing.

In this State we have had Governors with bad taste enough to encourage the use of the designation, "Your Excellency." Their communications have been announced to the Legislature as from "His Excellency the Governor." This does not strike some people as laughable, but it is altogether so. We are confident that when the secretary of Gov. Hastings is intrusted with the delivery of any message to the Legislature his simple announcement will be "a message from the Governor of the Commonwealth," and that there will be no foolishness about titles.—Philadelphia Press.

He Wanted the Earth.

A scheme to build a new railroad in Florida, for which money had been fully subscribed, has fallen through. One man put his name down for $500, but when called on for the cash he demanded a life pass for his family, free freight for his oranges, a spur to his grove, with a town site laid out on his land, he to have the proceeds of the sale of lots.

Sea water is said to contain all the soluble substances that exist on earth.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

In New Hampshire 750 farms were abandoned in one week recently.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Mexico has 12,000,000 population, and Guatemala has only 1,500,000.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

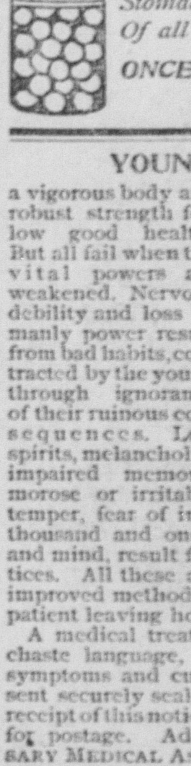
American steel rails are lower than ever before in the history of the trade.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

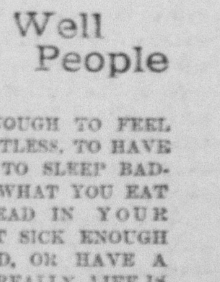
There are 108 applicants for the Connecticut Labor Commissioner's position.

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—MRS FRANK MOBBS, 215 W. 22d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1894.

During a greater part of 1894 14.4 per cent. of the laborers of France were without work.



Dr. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS
CURE
SICK HEADACHE,
BILIOUSNESS,
CONSTIPATION,
INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA,
POOR APPETITE,
and all derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Of all druggists.
ONCE USED ALWAYS IN FAVOR.



YOUNG SPIRITS,

a vigorous body and robust strength follow good health. But all fail when the vital powers are weakened. Nervous debility and loss of manly power result from bad habits, contracted by the young through ignorance of their ruinous consequences. Low spirits, melancholia, impaired memory, morose or irritable temper, fear of impending calamity and a thousand and one derangements of body and mind, result from such pernicious practices. All these are permanently cured by improved methods of treatment without the patient leaving home.

A medical treatise written in plain but chaste language, treating of the nature, symptoms and curability of such diseases, sent securely sealed in a plain envelope, on receipt of this notice, with 10 cents in stamps, for postage. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

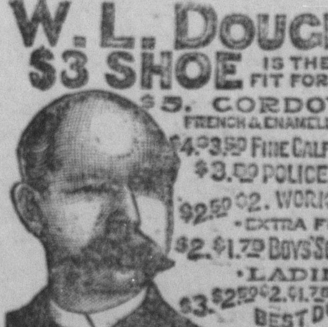
SICK Well People

JUST SICK ENOUGH TO FEEL TIRED AND LISTLESS, TO HAVE NO APPETITE, TO SLEEP BADLY, TO HAVE WHAT YOU EAT FEEL LIKE LEAD IN YOUR STOMACH. NOT SICK ENOUGH TO GO TO BED, OR HAVE A DOCTOR, BUT REALLY, LIFE IS HARDLY WORTH LIVING.

Ripans Tabules

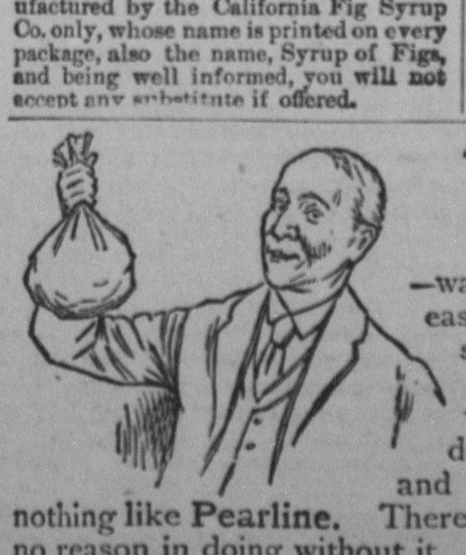
WILL MAKE IT SO. THEY ARE GOOD FOR INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, NAUSEA, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, SICK OR BILIOUS HEADACHE.

One Gives Relief



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.
$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S, EXTRA FINE.
$2.$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3.$2.50 $2.$1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.
Over One Million People wear the
W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes
All our shoes are equally satisfactory
They give the best value for the money.
They equal custom shoes in style and fit.
Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.
The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole.
From $1 to $3 saved over other makes.
If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

BNU 7



There's Money In It

—washing with Pearline. There's ease and comfort in it, too, and safety. There's wear saved on every thing washed; there's work saved in every thing you do. There's no time wasted, and little time spent. There's nothing like Pearline. There's no harm if you use it, there's no reason in doing without it.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocers send you an imitation, be honest—send it back. 289 JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. FEB. 14.

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

REBUILDING SALE,

JAN. 1 TO APRIL 1, '95

Having leased the adjoining room, partitions must come down, counters changed and the two rooms fitted for

THE NEW RACKET!

This extraordinary occasion will necessitate the moving of our our immense stock to

Make Way for the Carpenters

And the best way we know to move it, is to cut prices down to the safety line, and make it to the interest of the people of Centre county to come from far and near. Nuf Ced.

U Touch the Button;
We'll Do the Rest.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, JR.
Bellefonte, Pa.

Special.

It is seldom that the trade that seeks Bellefonte markets has the advantage of such a mark down sale as Lyon & Co. are advertising in another column on this page. It will pay you to look it up.

PERSONAL.

——Milt Kline gave us a call and advertises a caution notice.

——Mrs. Isaac Smith, one of our next door neighbors, is on the sick list, tho not bedfast.

——Mrs. Felix Burkholder, of Centre Hill, gave our sanctum a pleasant call, and put her label out to '96.

——George B. Haines, one of Meils tp's most worthy citizens, gave our sanctum a call, and had his label evened with the times.

——Mrs. Harper, widow of John Harper, became seriously ill a few days ago, at her home with her son-in-law, George Emerick, near this place.

——Mrs. John Dauberman, of this place, has been quite ill for several weeks from a liver complaint. We trust this most estimable lady will have a speedy recovery.

——Esq. Houseman, from Tusseyville, having been in town Tuesday afternoon with a two-horse sled, indicates that the road in that direction has become "navigable" again.

——J. E. Royer, head clerk in one of Bellefonte's dry-goods stores, gave our office a pleasant call and set his label to '95. He had been at his home over here several weeks to rid himself of an attack from measles.

——Geo. L. Goodhart illumined our sanctum Tuesday afternoon, having celebrated his silver wedding the night before, we trust the golden wed is in store for him and his esteemed better-half.

——James B. and Mrs. Strohm were pleasant callers in our sanctum, during one of the cold mornings of the recent frigid snap and got the benefit of an hour aside of a comfortable stove, and then proceeded to their destination at Centre Hill, their former home.

Hess—Sweigert.

Our handsome young friend, Frank Hess, late mercantile appraiser, and one of Philipsburg's popular business men, has taken Miss Annie Sweigert, an accomplished young lady of Beulah City, for his wife. The happy event took place on Wednesday of last week. The REPORTER extends the newly wedded pair its fondest congratulations with a sincere wish that a life of happiness is in store for them.

More Snow—the 14th.

The 13 snow of the season set in on last Thursday evening 7, on the wings of the greatest and coldest blizzard for years. The depth of this 13er was about 6 inches, added to the 49 inches of the 12 snows that preceded, makes 55 inches of snow up to that time.

Tuesday night an inch of snow fell —making the 14th snow, and total depth 56 inches.

A Kind Word for the Reporter.

An esteemed minister of the M. E. church, of this valley, closes a letter to us with the following kind words:

"Send me the 'Reporter' regularly, as I know from a perusal of it, that it is healthy in morals, independent in opinion, and readable in matter."

The Correct Name.

The correct name of the post-office at Hecla, in Nittany valley, is not "Mingleville," as mentioned last week, but "Mingoville," and persons having correspondence in that direction will do well to bear this in mind.

—A storm coat this weather is almost necessary if you wish to be comfortable. There is a big assortment at Lewins', Bellefonte, and a sale made by him is bound to be satisfactory.

SILVER WEDDING

AT THE HOME OF MR. AND MRS. GEORGE GOODHART.

About Seventy-Five Invited Guests Meet With them to Celebrate Their Twenty-Fifth Anniversary

On Monday evening, the 11th, the home of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Goodhart, near Centre Hill, was the scene of a brilliant affair. It was the celebration of their 25th marriage anniversary.

Owing to the blizzard which struck this place a few days previous, the roads were so badly drifted in some places that many were prevented from getting there on that account, while some walked a distance of several miles over the snow banks in order to get there, not being able to get through with horse and sleigh. But notwithstanding the bad condition of the roads about seventy-five persons gathered at their pleasant home to celebrate with them on this festive occasion.

Rev. J. W. Boal, of Port Carbon, the minister who was to officiate was prevented from getting here on account of the storm, which was quite a disappointment to all, although, fortunately, this did not necessitate a postponement of the happy event, as it would have done had the same thing occurred twenty-five years ago.

About seven o'clock the guests were all assembled; at this time Mr. Elmer Royer, of Bellefonte, entered the room with Miss Jessie Durst, of Potters Mills, whom he escorted to the organ, and a most appropriate wedding march was rendered while their two daughters, Misses Ada and Anna and their two sons, James and Bruce entered the room followed by the bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhart, looking youthful and happy and perfectly satisfied with the choice each had made twenty-five years ago.

In the absence of the minister, Mr. D. F. Fortney, Esq., of Bellefonte, made an appropriate address, after which the happy couple were congratulated by their many friends, all wishing them many more years of married bliss.

The guests were all comfortably seated in groups, when a most elaborate lap supper was served which was heartily partaken of and enjoyed by all. The remainder of the evening was spent in social chat and games until a late hour, all feeling reluctant to leave the happy family who were entertaining them so royally.

They received many handsome and costly presents consisting of silverware, linen and china. Their children and Mrs. Goodhart's sisters presented them with a handsome dinner set.

A sled load of their friends drove over from Bellefonte; they were Mr. and Mrs. James Strohm, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Fortney, Mr. and Mrs. T. Frank Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gramley, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hunter, Mr. H. Holtz and Mr. Charles Kurtz. Those expecting to come by train were unable to get here.

Mr. Goodhart says there was a blizzard, though on a smaller scale, on their wedding eve twenty-five years ago, so that this one coming just at this time would make the anniversary complete. A most enjoyable evening was spent by all and will long be remembered by Mr. Goodhart's family and the guests whom they entertained.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodhart are very popular among their many friends and acquaintances, all of whom congratulate them on their happy wedded life and hope they may live to celebrate many more anniversaries.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were granted during the past week:

Wm. H. Grove and Fannie M. Corman, of Penn twp.

J. E. Foresman, of Liberty twp. and Ella M. Johnston, of Hannah.

John W. Weaver and Mary A. Harris, of Potter twp.

Levi Long, of Madisonburg, and Elizabeth Musser, of Penn twp.

James McDermott, of Clearfield, and Anna Johnson, of South Philipsburg.

Eclipses for 1895.

There will be three partial eclipses of the sun this year on March 25, August 20 and September 10, but they will be unimportant and not one of them will be visible in this country. There will, however be two total eclipses of the moon which will be visible to us, provided the nights are clear. One will take place March 10, from 6.52 p. m. to 8.27 p. m. The other will occur September 4, lasting from 9.06 p. m. to 10.48 p. m.

Fire at State College.

Wednesday afternoon the dwelling house at State College owned by Chas. Snyder and occupied by William Carl, caught fire and was totally destroyed with all its contents. The loss was about two thousand dollars, on which there was no insurance.

—The merchant tailoring establishment at Lewins, Bellefonte, has a long-standing reputation of furnishing the best fitting clothes in this part of the state. When you see a well-dressed young man you can put it down that he gets his clothing at this store.

—Ladies' coats sold at cost at C. P. Long's, Spring Mills.

DEATH OF S. D. TOBIAS.

He Had Been in Ill Health for the Last Thirty Years.

The subject of this notice, Snyder D. Tobias, son of Rev. S. Tobias, now deceased, a minister of the Reformed church, formerly of Bloomsburg, latterly of Rebersburg, Centre county, was born at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., on the first day of August, A. D. 1840, died at Millheim, Centre county, on the 30th day of Jan. A. D. 1895, aged 54 years, 5 months and 29 days. He was sick about thirty years, and for the last fourteen years his sickness and sufferings were of such a character as to incapacitate him from performing much of any kind of business. In July last his lower limbs became entirely paralyzed, suffering intense pains. About ten weeks prior to his death he took his bed and lay in one position, never moving unless moved by his nurse, entirely helpless, and had to be handled like a child. For four weeks he took no nourishment except water and a little milk.

What is Zero?

This question was asked us a few days ago by a citizen living a short distance below the REPORTER office.

And why is zero 32 degrees below freezing instead of having zero start at the freezing point?

We will endeavor to explain: There are three thermometers in use, namly, Fahrenheit, Reaumur and the Centigrade. The Fahrenheit is used in the United States and England; it has 32 degrees below freezing for 0. This 0 is the temperature obtained by mixing snow and salt, or, 32° below freezing. In Fahrenheit the scale between freezing and boiling is 180°; 32° being the freezing, and 212° the boiling point.

On Centigrade zero is the freezing while 100 is the boiling point, the degrees being larger than Fahrenheit.

On Reaumur zero is also the freezing point and the boiling point 80°.

Fahrenheit having less space for degrees is the most convenient as it avoids fractions thereby, but it has the awkwardness of starting zero 32° below freezing, while the two latter take freezing for zero (0).

Another Wreck.

The second wreck since the great storm occurred on the railroad. On Tuesday morning while three engines with a snow-plow were being worked against a drift about one mile east of Old Fort, near the Indian lane, the drift proved too solid, the snow-plow broke, and the engine was run up an embankment with only one of the hind wheels remaining against the rails. By noon another wreck train, consisting of two engines, coach and caboose, arrived on the spot from Sunbury to get the disabled engine out of the way.

Held Up by the Stormking.

The bliz caught Rev. Goodling at Lemont, 10 miles from here. He started for home afoot on the snowbound railroad bed, and, including time lost for dinner at Linden Hall, he got here in 3½ hours, on Saturday with ears frosted.

Commissioner Goodhart and Shannon Boal tried to drive from Bellefonte to this place Saterday morning, but a few miles proved it couldn't be did, and Goodhart drove back, while Boal trusting to Providence and his legs, continued a-foot and got here with ears frosted. Mr. Goodhart and several others managed to get to Centre Hall by tough tugging, Saturday evening.

Lumberman Huyett, of this place, was caught by the bliz at Sunbury, and was obliged to remain over several days.

Geo. B. Haines and M'C. Gramley, jurors of Miles, managed by close shaving to get from Bellefonte to Centre Hall, Saturday evening, and had to remain over here until Tuesday. They could see into Brush valley but they couldn't get there, a little like Moses looking into the promised land of Canaan but couldn't get there.

Whose Body is It?

Undertaker C. H. Mauk, of Harrisburg, has the dead body of a person at his rooms awaiting orders to ship it to some western state. He embalmed it one year and a half ago. It is yet in a perfect state of preservation and lifelike. Mr. Mauk says he will keep it two years, and then if not sent for will bury it in his cemetery plot. It would have been buried long before this but he wanted to see how long he could keep it.

Got Ahead of the Bliz.

The REPORTER and the "Centre Democrat," being mailed on Thursday afternoon of last week, were about the only county papers that got to their destination ahead of the blizzard; all others mailed later were snowbound and didn't get out of their offices.

Want Big Damages.

We understand, says the Middleburg Post, that the Romigs intend to enter a suit to recover $50,000 or $75,000 damage from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the killing of Isaac D. and Chas. A. Romig in the recent collision at Kreamer.

—Every well-dressed young man gets his clothing and gents' furnishing at Lewins, Bellefonte.

A FIRE.

House Occupied by Harvy Rossman, with Most of Contents Burned.

On Tuesday evening about 5 o'clock the two story dwelling occupied by Harvy Rossman, near Brush mountain, about 4 miles east of this place, was burned; the fire originated on the 2nd floor from a defective flue.

Everything on the 2nd story was burned; on the first floor all was gotten out except a cupboard. The house was on the farm belonging to Mrs. Neidigh of Haines tp., and Mr. Rossman was the tenant. There was no insurance so far as we can learn.

This will be a severe loss for Mr. Rossman, as he has suffered much in pain and expense for many months from an injured arm.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

A Native of Aaronsburg Perished in Iowa in the Storm.

We noticed in our last week's issue the death by freezing, of Dr. Stover, of Iowa, while on his way home from attending a patient.

We have since been reliably informed that the unfortunate physician, was Dr. Perry Stover, a native of Aaronsburg this county, and a son of Major Isaac Stover, dec'd, of that town.

Young Stover went west over a dozen years ago, and graduted in medicine in the University of Michigan, after which he located at Weymouth, Iowa, and has lived there since as a successful practitioner. He was a grandson of Col. Jacob Stover, of Aaronsburg, and upwards of 36 years of age.

Pickings Put Short.

The believer in the ground-hog has zero marks and blizzards to renew his faith.

Bellefonte is paying 55 for wheat, says the "Democrat."

The "Watchman" has a new power press and perhaps now won't look at common folk printers anymore. Glad, anyhow, it was able to get a new merchine.

Our Sam Kreamer, we find, is a close reader of political events. Sam don't bother about girls, altho a bakers dozen have their eyes on him.

The "Magnet" growleth because the commissioners only gave it 400 supplements, whereas it claims a circulation of 864. As the annual elections show the temperance vote in the county to be only 200 to 300, this "Magnet" must have an attractive power for support from the anti-prohibition side.

Last Friday's blizzard blizzed like blazes and beat any blizzard that ever blowed in these peaceable diggins.

What Blizzards are For.

A fellow sinner desires the REPORTER to explain "what blizzards are for." Whether in earnest or jokingly, no matter, it's a fair question.

Blizzards are a good thing. They act as renovators, fumigators, purifiers, disinfectors, scavengers, fresh-air-suppliers, miasma killers, shake chestnuts from trees, start rusty windmills, pull down rickety buildings saving the owner the expense of doing it, pile up snow in some places so it don't get too deep in others, make work for the poor by playing smash,—these are a few of the blessings that ride in the lap of a blizzard.

They Voted "Nay."

When the bill increasing the salary of superintendent of banking from $4000 to $6000 a year and increasing the number of clerks came up before the legislature five Republicans voted against the bill on general principle. Among them were Messrs. Womelsdorf and Curtin, the members from Centre county. The bill carried, but all the same those who supported it will have some trouble to excuse their position when they go home and meet their indignant constituents.

Bellefonte's Jubilee.

Bellefonte is preparing to celebrate her centennial anniversary on June 5, 6 and 7 next. On June 5 the cornerstone of a monument to ex-Governor Curtin will be laid.

This Bellefonte centennial will be of no mean proportions, and we will all take a hand in the celebration.

Death in a Stove Explosion.

A fatal accident took place on last Friday, at Altoona, in W. K. Calvert's kitchen. The water-back of the range blew up and killed one of Mr. Calvert's children, broke both legs of his father-in-law, Mr. Daniels, of Centre county, and wrecked the kitchen.

Liable to a Fine.

In the house at Harrisburg a bill has been introduced providing for the punishment of persons who willfully furnisn newspapers with libelous matter by a fine not exceeding $500 and imprisonment for two years, or either.

Trains on Time.

Yesterday, Wednesday, afternoon, trains went thro here on time again.

We hear from all other parts of the country that roads are open and trains running on time.

—We shall dispose of our immense stock of Winter Goods, regardless of their retail value to make room for our Spring stock, and for thirty days only will the bargains last.—Lyon & Co., Bellefonte.

COURT NEWS

THE TRAIN RIOTERS TAKEN TO PENITENTIARY.

Judge Archibald Present.—He Filed His Opinion in the John Rishell Case.

Wednesday afternoon the case of Thomas L. Waple vs. the borough of Philipsburg was continued until Thursday afternoon, when the jury retired to arrive at a verdict and rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant on Friday morning after being out all night.

Judge Archibald on Thursday afternoon handed down his opinion in Com. vs. John H. Rishel for desertion and ordered that the defendant pay to his wife, Alice L. Rishel $25 per month for the support of herself and children and ordered further that the defendant give good and sufficient security for the faithful performance of this decree.

G. W. Campbell use of C. T. Fryberger vs. W. F. Rockey; Reeder for plaintiff and Meyer for defendant. On account of the extreme cold weather and the court room being uncomfortable the case was continued.

Emily Alexander vs. John Leech and George M. Boal administrator of J. I. Leech. Verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $962.94.

Daniel Hess vs. George M. Boal administrator of John Leech and James Irvin Leech, deceased. Verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $1127.93.

W. P. Rishel and Rachael C. Ocker, vs. The American Fire Insurence Co, of Philadelphia, plea assumpsit, continued at costs of plaintiff.

Catharine Reagan vs. the Beech Creek railroad Co., and the New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co.; continued.

Hugh Ward Jr. vs. J. T. Lucas; continued.

Patrick Ward Jr. vs. J. T. Lucas; continued.

Henry Brown and Theodore McMullen, executors of Ambrose McMullen, deceased vs. Cyrus Gordon, Alfred Graham and Wm. Bridge; settled.

J. A. Lukens vs. Owen Jones; continued.

The Beech Valley Coal and Iron Co. vs. Wm. Resides, Wm. E. Gheen, J. A. Seligman, A. A. Walker, W. F. Pownell, Jacob Tome, and Potter Walker; continued.

Ellen L. Fisher by her agent Ephriam Fisher, vs. the Central railroad Co. of Pennsylvania; continued.

J. P. Weber vs. Simon Harper, executor of David E. Sparr; continued.

Lucretia Peters vs. the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.; continued.

John N. Hill vs. John W. Cooke and S. M. Buck trading as Cato Mining Co; continued.

Henry Croskey vs. John W. Cooke and S. M. Buck trading as Cato Mining Co.; continued.

Jeremiah Sharrer vs. the Agricultural Insurance Co. of Watertown, N. Y. Settled.

Martha E. Oswalt use of vs. the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Con.; continued.

Wm. L. Dowell vs. G. S. Flegal; continued at costs of plaintiff.

E. E. Brown and Co. vs. W. R. Jenkins, H. E. Jenkins and A. Lukenbach; continued.

Dots, Dribs and Drifts.

People call this an old-fashioned winter. Gosh! we don't see anything old-fashioned about it.

The snow banks have been packed as solid as earthworks by last week's unprecedented storm.

The railroad company gave all that wanted a job a chance to shovel snow from the tracks last Sunday.

Last fall a sinner came into our sanctum and predicted we were going to have a mild winter and offered to trade his mittens on three months of the Reporter. Like the groundhog, this prophet has crept to the farthest part of his hole and not been seen since.

The railroad company paid all hands along this line 10 cents per hour for shoveling snow from the track, except for Sunday and night work for which 12 cents per hour was paid.

Religious Items.

Installation of Rev. Rearick, pastor of the Centre Hall Lutheran charge, on Sunday forenoon, February 24, with appropriate services and music.

Rev. Rearick resumed his protracted meeting in the Lutheran church on Wednesday evening, to continue the rest of the week.

Six Dollars a Month.

A bill has passed the United States senate to abolish all two and four dollar disability pensions, and to make the minimum of them all six dollars per month.

Train off the Track.

Wednesday afternoon's passenger train east ran off of the siding at Coburn, causing the up-train to be late three hours.

—Owing to the fact that Lyon & Co., of Bellefonte, must make room for a large stock of spring goods, they now offer their entire winter stock at such prices never before heard of in this county. See their advertisement in another column on page five.

BLIZZARDS STILL TO COME.

Foster Says that the Severest Storms of the Winter Will Soon be Here.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from Feb. 12 to 16, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 16th, cross the western mountain country by close of 17th, the great central valleys from 18th to 20th and the eastern states about the 24th.

This storm wave will initiate a most remarkable period of weather and the country will experience almost everything from the tornado to the blizzard. Extremes of weather in nearly every respect may be looked for, but more cold than heat, more rain and snow and sleet and hail than drought.

In the north particular attention should be given to the protection of live stock during the last half of the month, and in the south the early crops particularly of gardners, will suffer from cold rains, sleet and hail. Tornadoes may be expected in the southern states and severe cold waves in the north. A cold wave of some importance will also cross the continent from 9th to 11th.

The warm wave will cross the western mountain country about the 16th, the great central valleys about the 18, and eastern states about the 20th. The cool wave will cross the western mountain country about the 19th, the great central valleys about the 21st, and the eastern states about the 23d, and will give the eastern states a blizzard.

The unusual weather of the 1895 crop season will take farmers and others by surprise, especially those who do not carefully read and study these weather bulletins. Intelligent farmers and dealers will study the future of the weather, the former planting that which will best succeed in yield and price, and the latter arranging his stock in trade to correspond.

Coldest Day in Iowa for Years.

On Friday was the coldest experienced in this state for years. The thermometers along the line of the Burlington railroad marked 22 to 24 below zero. Trains are all late.

—Why not go to Lyon & Co. and get yourself well supplied with good, warm clothing? The reductions made are wonderful. Look up the large reductions in another column, on page five.

SALE REGISTER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.—Charles W. Slack, about one mile west of Potters Mills; horses, cattle, Sheep, hogs, farm implements etc., at one o'clock Wm. Gobeen auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19.—Jacob Smith, at Colyer, horses, cows, other farm stock, and farm implements.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.—John Foreman one mile east of Centre Hall, horses, cattle, hogs, farm implements, etc.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.—John H. Snyder, about two miles east of Centre Hall; horses cattle, farm implements, etc. Wm. Gobeen auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.—Philip Durst, about two miles east of Centre Hall, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farm implements etc.

"Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away."

The truthful, startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and can't use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates nicotine poisons, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded.

Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, 45 Randolph St.; New York, 10 spruce St.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY B. D. BRISBIN.

Wheat	50
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats	30
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	18
Lard	18
Shoulders	12
Ham	16
Tallow	4
Potatoes	45
Sides	8

NO BAITS OR :-:

.'. MOTH EATEN GOODS.

HOLIDAY TRADE LARGEST
IN OUR EXPERIENCE.

The why of the above is better goods for the same money than anywhere else.

Crash, per yard	3½c
Butter Milk Soap	7c
Stamped Table Covers	1[illegible]c
Pillow Shams	15c
Hap Cotton	6c
Big Slate	4c
Large Lamp complete	2[illegible]c
All-Wool Red Cashmere	35c
Fine Ginghams	4½c
Curtain Pole complete	20c
Men's Seamless Hose	5c
Regular 5c Crash now	4c
Appleton "A" Muslin	6c
Genuine Hair Cloth	35c

Beat those prices if you can
and watch for brands. If
in Butter Milk see that you
get the genuine as we offer
If in a needle see that you get a
SMITH RED PAPER
In a spool of cotton don't
take an inferior quality,
Coats and Clark, the two
standards. Merchants
shove others on you for the
sake of excess profit.

GARMANS.